



County Borough of Bournemouth

Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER of HEALTH

AND

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

for the Year 1936.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL,

BOURNEMOUTH.

May, 1937.

BOURNEMOUTH :

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TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF
THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOURNEMOUTH.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my annual report on the state of the Public Health in Bournemouth and of the activities of the associated services in 1936.

There are certain prominent features. In 1935, the rate of infantile mortality was the lowest ever recorded in Bournemouth, but during the year under consideration an even lower figure has resulted. This will not surprise those who are acquainted with the work that has been done for several years in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section.

Housing necessitated a special survey of Working class houses. This revealed even less overcrowding than had been anticipated—a very small amount. As regards Tuberculosis a great deal has been suddenly

achieved. Several attempts have been made to find a site on which to erect a sanatorium-hospital but difficulties have been constantly encountered. By good fortune an existing institution has been acquired. This is to be found in an ideal position at Linford, near Ringwood. Patients will be accommodated in the various buildings until a Sanatorium-hospital has materialised, which it is hoped will occur shortly.

Infectious diseases have been responsible for much anxiety. Outbreaks of Measles and Whooping-cough have caused several deaths. But far more serious was the epidemic of Typhoid which affected Bournemouth, Poole and Christchurch simultaneously. As explained in the body of the Report this originated in the County of Dorset and could not have been prevented, for it was an accident which might have happened within the area of any local authority.

In Bournemouth there are those who anticipate and take for granted the remarkably good results that are recorded, as they find it difficult to associate disease with such a pleasing environment. Consequently, the outbreak which began at the height of the holiday season came as a rude shock to residents and visitors.

I trust that the details which follow will cause critics to alter their views and even persuade them to express appreciation of what was done.

In conclusion I would thank those members of the Council and many other individuals who have given encouragement to the staff of the Health Department during a very anxious period.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

H. GORDON SMITH.

COMPOSITION OF COMMITTEES AND STAFF

ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1936.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

The Mayor (Councillor T. V. Rebbbeck, J.P.)

Alderman W. Asten, M.D. (Chairman).

Councillor J. H. Turner (Vice-Chairman).

Alderman J. J. Empson, J.P.	Councillor R. A. Lyster, M.D., D.P.H.
„ W. Jones.	„ A. J. Playdon.
„ F. B. Summerbee.	„ R. J. Raggett.
Councillor J. B. C. Beale, J.P.	„ J. Richards.
„ Mrs. F. E. Boyce, J.P.	„ Mrs. A. Tiller, J.P.
„ Mrs. E. L. A. Hockey.	„ W. Wilkinson, J.P.

GENERAL SUB-COMMITTEE FOR HOSPITAL AND GENERAL PURPOSES.

The Chairman.

The Vice-Chairman.

Aldermen Empson and Summerbee, Councillors Lyster, Playdon & Wilkinson

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE ACT, 1918, COMMITTEE.

Chairman - Alderman W. Asten, M.D.

Vice-Chairman - Councillor Mrs. A. Tiller.

Alderman Empson ; Councillors Mrs. F. E. Boyce, Mrs. E. L. A. Hockey, Lyster, Playdon, Turner, Miss M. M. Whitehead, Wilkinson ; also Mrs. E. Bizby and Mrs. E. Wilkinson.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer ...	H. Gordon Smith, M.D. (State Medicine), B.S. (London), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officer of Health Assistant School Medical Officer and Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.	C. F. Pedley, B.A., (Camb.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officer of Health (Maternity and Child Welfare)	Grace H. Wood, M.B., Ch.B., B.Sc., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Assistant School Medical Officer and Resident Medical Officer of the Isolation Hospital ...	K. J. Grant, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Senior Sanitary Inspector ...	A. J. Paillips, M.S.I.A.
District Sanitary Inspectors ...	D. J. Mortimore, W. Vincent Morris C. F. Newlyn, S. Powell, J. Randall, E. Smith, S. Tweedie (all certified Royal Sanitary Institute).
Food Inspectors and Certified Meat Inspectors ...	M. Guthrie, O. Stewart.
Cleansing Inspector ...	G. H. Woodlands.

Matron, Municipal Hospital	...	L. H. Lane
Clerk, Municipal Hospital	...	D. L. Young.
Health Visitors	...	M. I. J. Abraham, P. M. Carey, M. G. Cornish, A. M. Crisp, S. Dakin, M. S. Gibbs, M. Harwin F. D. McDonald, F. E. A. Richardson. All certified Midwives. Also School Nurses.
School Nurse	...	A. M. Blakemore.
Chief Clerk and Vaccination Officer	...	A. W. Hurley.
Clerks	...	R. A. Billen, W. G. Clarkson, E. H. Davis, P.D.E. Dominey, R.S. Jerrett, W. J. Manning, B. C. Mallaband, J. W. Peake. J. W. Roberts, G. O. Willis.
Superintendent of Public Conveniences and Mortuary	...	T. H. Bailey.
Disinfectors and Drain Testers	...	F. J. Baker, F. Chick, W. C. Feltham, R. E. Gerault, A. Lockyer, W. J. Roe.
Corporation Rat Catchers	...	J. Burridge, F. J. Smith.

PART-TIME OFFICERS.

Public Analyst	...	R. Pendrill Charles, M.D., F.I.C., F.C.S.
Public Vaccinator	...	A. G. S. Mahomed, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.S.A.
Bacteriologist	...	A. C. Ingram, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Veterinary Surgeon	...	J. Stewart Wood, M.R.C.V.S.
Meteorologist	...	C. Dales, F.R. Met. Soc.
Borough Dentist	...	E. Samson, L.D.S., R.C.S., Eng.
Consultant Obstetrician	...	W. S. Richardson, M.D., F.R.C.S.
Deputy Consultant Obstetrician	...	C. Heygate Vernon, M.A., M.B., F.R.C.S.
Medical Officer of V.D. Treatment Centre	...	R. V. Facey, B.A., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Assistant Medical Officer of V.D. Treatment Centre	...	J. L. Reeve, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Veterinary Officer under Milk and Dairies Order	...	G. K. Feun-Smith, M.R.C.V.S.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of the County Borough	...	11,627 acres.
Population : Census 1931	...	116,797.
Estimated 1936	...	129,200.
Estimated at mid-year 1936 by Registrar-General	...	119,400.
Number of inhabited houses	...	32,300.
Rateable Value, 1936	...	£1,809,203.
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	£7,200.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	Total	M.	F.	
Live Births { Legitimate	1294	659	635	
{ Illegitimate	99	41	58	Birth-rate 10.78 (R.G. 11.66)

Still Births 51. Rate per 1,000 total births 35.32

Deaths, 1,562. Death-rate—Crude, 13.09
Adjusted, 9.82

Percentage of total deaths occurring in Public Institutions, 36.65.

Deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births :—
39.48 (Legitimate, 40.18. Illegitimate, 30.30).

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth :—
From sepsis, 2. Other causes, 5. Rate per 1,000 total births, 4.85.

Deaths from Measles (all ages), 8 ; Whooping Cough, 3 ; Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) 2.

VITAL STATISTICS DURING 1936 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year	Popula- tion esti- mated to middle of each Year	Births			Total deaths registered in the District		Transfer- able Deaths		Net deaths belonging to the District			
		Uncorrected Number	Net				Of Non-residents registered in the District	Of Residents not registered in the District	Under 1 year of age		At all Ages	
			No.	Rate	No.	Rate			No	Rate per 1000 Net Births	No.	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1917	{ †78395 †70327 †83227	967	979	†12.49	1175	†16.70	251	132	82	83.72	1056	†15.01
1918	{ †74279 †6073	1093	1031	†12.38	1140	†15.34	219	144	59	57.2	1065	†14.33
1919	{ †82627 †86288	1040	1022	†11.87	1209	†14.63	207	127	89	87.08	1129	†13.66
1920	{ †85919	1449	1410	†16.34	1022	†11.89	177	109	64	45.39	954	†11.10
1921	{ 91770 81200	1280	1251	{ 13.95 15.40	1133	{ 12.34 13.95	179	130	94	75.13	1084	{ 11.81 13.34
1922	{ 93770 81500	1168	1129	{ 12.04 13.85	1181	{ 12.59 14.49	174	135	64	56.68	1142	{ 12.17 14.01
1923	{ 95600 82200	1135	1070	{ 11.19 13.01	1192	{ 12.46 14.50	207	135	64	59.81	1120	{ 11.71 13.62
1924	{ 97000 84450	1162	1112	{ 11.46 13.16	1225	{ 12.62 14.50	187	132	50	44.96	1170	{ 12.06 13.85
1925	{ 98000 85840	1189	1156	{ 11.79 13.46	1222	{ 12.46 11.23	173	128	61	52.76	1183	{ 12.07 13.78
1926	{ 100000 90100	1163	1110	{ 11.10 12.31	1291	{ 12.91 14.32	206	135	64	57.65	1220	{ 12.20 13.54
1927	{ 102500 92650	1164	1076	{ 10.49 11.61	1338	{ 13.05 14.44	231	139	56	52.04	1246	{ 12.15 13.44
1928	{ 105000 96580	1222	1108	{ 10.55 11.47	1397	{ 13.30 14.46	258	163	61	55.05	1312	{ 12.49 13.58
1929	{ 108000 97360	1147	1031	{ 9.54 10.58	1543	{ 14.28 15.84	261	192	48	46.55	1473	{ 13.63 15.12
1930	{ 111000 —	1231	1082	{ 9.74 —	1346	{ 12.12 —	240	149	50	46.21	1257	{ 11.26 —
*1931	{ 114060 106380	1324	1182	{ 10.36 11.11	1552	{ 10.20s 10.93s	261	201	74	62.60	1492	{ 9.81s 10.51s
1932	{ 120000 113200	1433	1279	{ 10.65 11.29	1712	{ 10.69s 11.34s	246	221	70	54.73	1687	{ 10.54s 11.17s
1933	{ 123000 115200	1428	1284	{ 10.44 11.14	1646	{ 10.03s 10.71s	227	199	69	53.73	1618	{ 9.86s 10.53s
1934	{ 125000 116650	1479	1245	{ 9.96 10.67	1611	{ 9.66s 10.36s	248	198	66	53.01	1561	{ 9.36s 10.03s
1935	{ 126500 118200	1497	1307	{ 10.33 11.05	1620	{ 9.60s 10.27s	235	186	52	39.78	1570	{ 9.30s 9.96s
1936	{ 129200 119400	1535	1393	{ 10.78 11.66	1678	{ 9.73s 10.53s	250	232	55	39.48	1562	{ 9.06s 9.82s

† Estimated on new civil population figures supplied by Registrar-General.

* Special estimates by reason of extension of the Borough.

s Rates as adjusted by new comparability factor supplied by Registrar-General.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

(a) *Laboratory facilities.*

The facilities are usually ample, but in the summer the Bacteriologist found it necessary to extend his laboratory and obtain extra assistance in order to cope with the large number of specimens submitted during the Typhoid outbreak.

(b) *Ambulance facilities.*

There is no change to record and the arrangements are adequate.

(c) *Nursing in the Home.*

There have been no modifications of the services.

(d) *Clinics and Treatment Centres.*

No alterations have occurred.

(e) *Hospitals.*

At the Ashley Road branch of the Royal Victoria and West Hants Hospital new wards have been provided for Maternity cases, otherwise there are no changes to report.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929.

The institutional medical services transferred from the late Board of Guardians are administered entirely by the Public Assistance Committee.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR THE CARE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

The Defectives placed in various institutions have been gradually transferred to the Colonies at Cold East and Tatchbury Mount, which are shared with the County of Hampshire and the County Borough of Southampton. Arrangements have also been made with the County of Dorset for a limited number of defectives to be received in an occupation centre at Branksome.

Consideration is being given to the provision of a similar centre in Bournemouth.

BACTERIOLOGIST'S REPORT.

Bacteriological Examinations made during the year ended 31st Dec., 1936—

In connection with the Municipal Hospitals.

Swabs for Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	434
Faeces cultures	...	...	...	...	693
Urine	„	...	...	...	203
Widal reactions	...	...	...	...	83
Blood cultures	...	...	...	...	2
Ulcer swab—? organisms	...	...	...	...	1
Sputa—? T.B.	...	...	...	...	2
Sputum culture	...	...	...	...	1
Swab—? G.C.	...	...	...	...	1
Cerebro spinal fluid examinations	...	...	...	...	3
Pus cultures	...	...	...	...	3
Blood counts	...	...	...	...	2
Urine—microscopical examinations	...	...	...	...	3
„ culture	...	...	...	...	1
„ ? bile and pus	...	...	...	...	1

In connection with the Health Department.

Swabs for Diphtheria—

For the Medical Officer of Health	...	...	...	165
For Fairmile House, Christchurch	...	...	...	5
For Private Practitioners	...	...	...	377

Sputum for Tuberculosis—

For the Municipal Dispensary	...	...	...	190
For Private Practitioners	...	...	...	136

Various Examinations—

Faeces cultures for Private Practitioners	...	...	...	68
Urine	„	„	„	20
Widal reaction	„	„	„	75
Blood cultures	„	„	„	9
Sputum—? T.B.	...	...	...	1
Examinations of food—? food poisoning	...	...	...	2
Hairs for tinea	...	...	...	4
Bacteriological examination of water from River Bourne	...	...	...	1
Milk Samples for tuberculosis	...	...	...	52
Milk samples for general examination	...	...	...	52
Ice cream samples	...	...	...	15

In connection with the Borough Engineer's Department.

Chemical and bacteriological examination of sewage effluents	15
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A large proportion of the increase of work was due to the outbreak of Typhoid. To deal with the stools and urine of convalescents an additional laboratory was fitted up and extra staff engaged. This work commenced on October 2nd and the results were as follows :—

		Specimens			Positive		
		Faeces	Urine	Total	Faeces	Urine	Total
October ...	...	367	108	475	30	2	32
November	...	263	94	357	48	8	56
December	...	80	16	96	36	—	36
		<hr/> 710 <hr/>	<hr/> 218 <hr/>	<hr/> 928 <hr/>	<hr/> 104 <hr/>	<hr/> 10 <hr/>	<hr/> 114 <hr/>

The increasing proportion of positive results was due to the inclusion of convalescent cases in their earlier stages and to the repeated examination of carriers.

A. C. INGRAM, M.D.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water.

There are still a few houses on the outskirts of the Borough deriving water from a well. The two water companies extend their mains constantly to serve the new roads that are being developed. Arrangements are made every month to take a sample from the supply of each company. This is examined chemically and bacteriologically by the Borough Analyst. Samples are also submitted simultaneously on behalf of the Water Company to an independent Analyst and the reports are exchanged. The following are typical results obtained by the Borough Analyst :—

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS.

21st August, 1936.

Of a specimen of water marked Bournemouth Gas and Water Co., Ltd., received from the Medical Officer of Health, Bournemouth, on 18th August, 1936, contained in a glass stoppered bottle. Particulars of source, standpipe, St. Stephen's Road, 18th August, 9.30 a.m.

I hereby certify that I have examined the above-mentioned sample with the following results :—

DETERMINATION.				PARTS PER 100,000.
Free Ammonia	...	...	...	0.0005
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	0.0070
Oxygen absorbed at 37°C.	in 3 minutes	...	...	0.0381
"	"	4 hours	...	0.1067
Nitrites	...	...	...	Trace
Nitric Nitrogen in Nitrates	...	...	...	0.25
Hardness, Temporary	...	...	...	17.5
" Permanent	...	...	...	2.0
" Total	...	...	...	19.5
Chlorine	...	...	...	1.9
Total Solids, dried at 180°C.	...	...	...	27.2
Free Chlorine	...	...	...	0.013
Free Carbonic Acid	...	...	...	Nil
Metals (Lead, Copper, Zinc, Iron)	...	...	...	v. slight trace iron
pH reaction	...	...	...	7.4
Appearance	...	...	...	Slightly yellow, clear
Odour	...	...	...	None
Number of Organisms developing on Agar in				
24 hours at 37°C.	...	...	...	8
Number of Organisms developing on Agar in				
3 days at 22°C.	...	...	...	10
Bacillus Coli	...	...	...	Absent in 100 c c.
B. Enteritidis Sporogenes	...	...	...	"
Streptococci	...	...	...	"

Remarks.

This is a clear bright water, free from any deposit on standing. It is of a high standard of purity, both chemically and bacteriologically, and in my opinion may be safely used for drinking and domestic purposes.

(Signed) R. PENDRILL CHARLES.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS.

Of a sample of water marked West Hants Water Co., Ltd., Christchurch, received from the Medical Officer of Health, Bournemouth, on 18th August, 1936, contained in a glass stoppered bottle. Particulars of source—final water chamber, 10.30 a.m., 18th August, 1936.

I hereby certify that I have examined the above-mentioned sample with the following results :—

DETERMINATION				PARTS PER 100,000.
Free Ammonia	...	...	...	0.0050
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	0.0055
Oxygen absorbed at 37°C.	in 3 minutes	...	...	0.0411
"	"	4 hours	...	0.1235
Nitrites	...	...	...	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen in Nitrates	...	...	...	0.20

DETERMINATION.				PARTS PER 100,000
Hardness, Temporary	...	...	...	21.5
" Permanent	...	...	...	2.5
" Total	...	...	...	24.0
Chlorine	...	...	...	1.7
Total Solids, dried at 180°C.	...	...	...	26.8
Free Chlorine	...	...	...	0.005
Free Carbonic Acid	...	...	...	Nil
Metals (lead, copper, zinc, iron)	...	...	...	Slight trace iron
pH reaction	...	...	...	7.2
Appearance	...	...	...	Colourless
Odour	...	...	...	None
Number of Organisms developing on Agar in				
24 hours at 37°C.	...	...	...	6
Number of Organisms developing on Agar in				
3 days at 22°C.	...	...	...	9
Bacillus Coli	...	...	...	Absent in 100 c.c.
Streptococci	...	...	...	"
B. Enteritidis Sporogenes	...	...	...	"

Remarks.

This is a clear and bright water of normal colour and free from any deposit on standing. It does not contain any metals apart from a slight trace of iron. Both chemically and bacteriologically the water is of a high standard of purity and in my opinion may be safely used for drinking and domestic purposes.

(Signed) R. PENDRILL CHARLES.

Drainage and Sewerage.

There have been provided five and a half miles of new sewers. These are not available for all the houses recently erected, some of which are connected with cesspools. On the other hand the number of these is being steadily reduced in the Kinson area.

Cesspool Drainage.

District	Total No. of premises	No. of premises drained to cesspools	No. draining to other unsatisfactory outfalls, <i>e.g.</i> , land, ditches, etc. (all these have pail or earth closets	No. of premises for which sewer is available	No. of premises for which sewer is not available
Wick ...	34	32	2	—	34
Tuckton ...	12	7	5	9	3
Iford ...	11	11	—	—	11
Strouden ...	16	7	9	2	14
Holdenhurst and Throop ...	212	97	115	—	212
Winton ...	2	2	—	—	—
Kinson ...	405	309	96	228	177
Westbourne ...	2	2	—	2	—
East Cliff ...	1	1	—	—	1
Totals ...	695	468	227	243	452

Public Cleansing.

There have been no alterations in the methods adopted.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

I am indebted to the Senior Sanitary Inspector for the following statement:—

1.—NUISANCES.

Complaints received and attended to	...	...	...	...	1111
General inspections of districts	...	...	...	...	271
Number of nuisances detected	...	...	...	...	955
Number of nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	932
Number of nuisances outstanding, 1st January, 1936	...	...	...	...	61
Ditto, 31st December, 1936	...	...	...	...	84
Visits re abatement of nuisances	...	...	...	...	3843
Number of notices served—Informal	...	...	...	...	279
Statutory	...	...	...	...	19
Number of notices complied with—Informal	...	...	...	...	187
Statutory	...	...	...	...	18
Visits to piggeries	...	...	...	...	97

2.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Enquiries made	...	...	...	...	553
Total number of visits	...	...	...	...	747

3.—NEW BUILDINGS.

Water tests	...	...	...	...	1955
Number of re-tests	...	...	...	...	214
Smoke tests	...	...	...	...	1261
Number of re-tests	...	...	...	...	147
Total visits	...	...	...	...	4000
Reports made to Building Inspector re defects ascertained	...	...	...	...	214

4.—PRIVATE INSPECTIONS.

Premises inspected and tested	...	...	...	...	98
Subsequent water tests	...	...	...	...	65
Subsequent smoke tests	...	...	...	...	59
Visits re supervision of works	...	...	...	...	450
Total visits	...	...	...	...	625

5.—DISINFECTIONS.

Number of rooms after notifiable disease	...	...	...	...	648
Number of books	...	...	...	...	305
Number of rooms after non-notifiable disease	...	...	...	...	199
Number of rooms for vermin	...	...	...	...	236
Disinfection of places of entertainment	...	...	...	...	76
Number of articles disinfected or destroyed	...	...	...	...	8375

1.—Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year—

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	516
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	1002
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ...	116
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	143
(3)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	Nil
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	248

2.—Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices.

	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ...	187
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3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—

A. Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	1
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By owners ...	Nil
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners ...	1

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	Nil
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By owners ...	Nil
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners ...	Nil

C. Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made ...	Nil
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...	Nil

D. Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made ...	Nil
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ...	Nil

4.—Housing Act, 1935—Overcrowding.

(a) (i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	9
(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein ...	9
(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein ...	73
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ...	Nil
(c) (i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	40
(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases ...	297
(d)	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding ...	Nil
(e)	Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report.	

During the first three months of the year a survey was made of all working-class houses. These duties were performed by seven men temporarily engaged who worked under the supervision of the District Sanitary Inspectors.

The total number of dwellings visited was 18,752.

The total number of rooms measured was 842.

As a result of the survey overcrowding was detected in 49 instances, giving a percentage of .26 for the whole of the County Borough. In 12 cases the overcrowding occurred in Council houses.

All families considered suitable were offered Council houses with the result that only nine families were responsible for overcrowding at the end of the year.

During the survey it was found that 624 working-class houses were unoccupied.

Building.

There continues to be considerable activity in the building industry and premises of various designs are being erected.

Flats appear to be increasing in popularity and are being provided for all sections of the community.

Eighty-four Council houses have been built at East Howe on a site occupying high ground so that the total number is 764.

The following figures are of interest :—

No. of applications on housing register (31/12/36)	202
No. of applications made during the year	... 210
No. of applicants provided with accommodation	139

Rivers and Streams.

No serious pollution has been detected within the Borough boundaries but attention is still being given to the Bourne where occasional contamination has been observed. The exact origin of this has not yet been ascertained.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

(a) *Public Baths.* The Corporation provides two swimming baths, viz., at Stokewood Road and the Pier Approach. These are equipped with up-to-date plant, enabling filtration and chlorination to be carried out. Samples are submitted periodically to the Analyst who always reports favourably.

(b) There is also one privately owned swimming bath open to the public. This, too, is provided with a modern and efficient purifying plant.

Smoke abatement.

Bournemouth has so very few industries that smoke rarely amounts to a nuisance. Recently, however, certain laundries (together with a few other premises) have caused complaints. Those responsible for the conditions have received advice and effected improvements.

Eradication of bed-bugs.

During the year 114 houses, including eight Council houses, were found to be infested with bed-bugs.

In all cases where considered necessary the walls of the infected rooms were stripped, the skirtings and architraves around doors and windows removed, and the houses sprayed with insecticide.

This work is done by the staff of the Health Department, working whenever possible in co-operation with the builders employed by the owners or occupiers of the premises concerned.

Applicants for Council houses are visited in their homes by the Housing Superintendent, who makes a point of examining the conditions under which they

are living, but in no case during the year has it been found necessary to disinfect the belongings of any tenant before moving into a Council house.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

No charge is made for the services of the two rat-catchers who have carried out their duties as follows :—

Number of applications for the services of rat-catchers	...	...	...	...	828
Occasions when dogs and ferrets were used	...				129
Occasions when poison baits were applied	...				691
Occasions when gas was used	...	...			27
Number of visits for supervision	...	...			313
Occasions when no action was taken	...				90
Number of rats destroyed	...	...	...		2404

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT.

The number of workshops and workplaces registered is 627. They are supervised by the District Sanitary Inspectors.

Trade.	Premises Registered.	Rooms Occupied.
Dressmakers and Milliners	104	134
Tailors	60	78
Blacksmiths	6	7
Bootmakers and Saddlers	47	53
Laundries	7	12
Carpenters and Builders	55	71
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers	36	56
Coach Builders and Motor Works	12	16
Watchmakers and Jewellers	22	27
Metal Workers	11	12
Cycle Builders and Motor Works	54	66
Miscellaneous	44	68
Bakehouses	86	94
Kitchens of Hotels and Restaurants	83	86
	<hr/> 627	<hr/> 780

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1.	Premises.	Number of		
		Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers prosecuted.
	Factories	169	5	—
	(Including Factory Laundries)			
	Workshops	215	9	—
	(Including Workshop Laundries)			
	Workplaces	61	—	—
	(Other than Outworkers' premises)			
	Total ...	445	14	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS and WORKPLACES.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	3	3	—	—
Want of ventilation	2	2	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ...	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances ...	1	1	—	—
Sanitary accommodation—				
Insufficient	1	1	—	—
Unsuitable or defective ...	6	6	—	—
Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory & Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bake-house (s. 101) ...	1	1	—	—
Other offences† ...	7	7	—	—
Total ...	21	21	—	—

*Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

†Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the sections mentioned in the schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.

Homework.

During the year 38 lists containing the addresses of 82 out-workers have been received. In each case an inspection was made, but in one instance only was it found necessary to serve a notice requiring works to be executed.

Registries for Female and Domestic Servants.

The number of premises on the register at the end of the year was 15. Regular visits were paid to these for the purpose of enforcing the bye-laws.

Shops Acts, 1912-1934.

In the following instances notices were not found affixed as required by the Acts :—

Exempted trade notice under the Second Schedule	... ..	61
Assistants' weekly half-holiday notice	...	155
Notice as to the employment of young persons under Section 2	...	99
Early closing day notice	... ..	38

It was found necessary to serve two notices to provide and maintain adequate ventilation.

In seven instances seats for female assistants were required.

One hundred and fifty-nine special inspections have been made with regard to the sale of non-exempted goods after half-day and evening closing. In 26 cases verbal warnings were given ; explanatory letters to the Health Department in response to these were accepted.

Periodical inspections under the Hairdressers' and Barbers' Shops (Sunday Closing) Act, 1930, have been made and no contravention of the Act was found.

SUMMARY OF SHOPS ON REGISTER, 31st December, 1936.

BUSINESS.	No. of Shops on Register	EARLY CLOSING DAY.						No. which do Not Close
		Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	
Grocery & Provision Dealers...	299	30	10	224	12	—	6	17
Greengrocers, Fruiterers & Florists ...	185	7	—	101	4	—	4	69
Bootsellers and Repairers ...	151	—	—	131	2	—	18	—
Tailors and Outfitters...	115	—	—	98	—	—	16	1
Butchers ...	142	8	—	126	—	—	8	—
Drapers, Milliners & Dressmakers ...	250	—	1	194	—	—	55	—
Furniture Dealers ...	91	—	1	74	—	—	16	—
Toys, Newspapers, Tobacco & Sweet Traders ...	309	11	9	70	6	—	1	212
Bakers ...	67	8	—	27	1	—	—	31
Dairies ...	47	—	—	39	2	—	1	5
Motor and Cycle Dealers ...	105	—	—	61	—	—	10	34
Fish and Poultry Dealers ...	69	5	1	40	—	—	—	23
Jewellers and Watchmakers ...	55	—	—	36	1	—	18	—
Refreshment Dealers ...	101	9	1	3	1	—	—	87
Sweets and Confectionery ...	99	1	2	27	4	—	—	63
Photographers ...	21	—	—	15	—	—	5	1
Chemists ...	79	—	—	73	—	—	1	5
Hairdressers ...	133	—	—	108	—	—	25	—
Fancy Dealers ...	39	—	—	28	—	—	11	—
Saddlers and Trunkmakers ...	13	—	—	11	—	—	2	—
Booksellers and Stationers ...	72	1	1	60	1	1	8	—
Ironmongers ...	74	—	—	55	—	—	19	—
Coal and Corn Dealers ...	38	—	—	26	—	—	12	—
Wardrobe Dealers ...	13	—	—	12	—	—	1	—
Glass and China Dealers ...	14	—	—	13	—	—	1	—
Off License Houses ...	60	1	—	16	—	—	2	41
Miscellaneous Traders ...	234	2	1	145	4	—	53	31
Number of Shops on Register ...	2875	83	27	1813	38	1	293	620
Empty Shops in Borough ...	212	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total No. of Shops in Borough ...	3087							

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

No samples have been taken.

The Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.

No applications for samples to be analysed have been received, but six unofficial samples of fertilisers and seven of feeding stuffs were taken.

The Analyst stated that a sample of meat and bone meal contained an excess of 4.96 per cent. of oil and 11.8 per cent. of phosphoric acid, together with a deficiency of 5.06 per cent. of albuminoids. An official sample from the same source proved satisfactory.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

Number of producers (residing outside the Borough) registered to sell wholesale and/or retail in the Borough	9
Number of producers (residing in the Borough) registered to sell wholesale	16
Number of producers (residing in the Borough) registered to sell by retail	8
Number of retailers (residing outside the Borough) registered to sell by retail within the Borough	6
Number of dairy and shop proprietors registered as retail purveyors	345

Inspections.

Visits to dairies	541
Visits to milkshops	309
Visits to cowsheds	323

During the year large improvements have been carried out on the milk producing farms in the Borough.

A new cowshed and dairy washhouse were erected at one farm, and cowshed reconstruction was carried out at five others.

One prosecution was instituted against a producer-retailer, living outside the Borough, for selling milk without being registered within the Borough. A fine of 10/- was imposed by the Justices.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

The following samples were submitted to bacteriological examination and found to be up to standard :—

Certified milk	...	...	3 samples
Grade A milk	...	...	10 „
Pasteurised milk	...	...	6 „

The Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

This order came into operation on June 1st, revoking the Milk (Special Designations) Orders of 1923 and 1934, and prescribing the following special designations for milk :—

Tuberculin tested
Accredited
Pasteurised.

Ninety samples have been examined, viz :—

	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
Tuberculin tested	... 9	—
Accredited ...	... 5	3
Pasteurised...	... 53	20

The unsatisfactory samples of accredited milk were followed up and advice was given as to the methods of production. Subsequent samples satisfied the bacteriological tests.

In consequence of the unfavourable reports on pasteurised milk, attention was given to the pasteurising plants, with the result that further samples complied with the conditions laid down in the Order.

Examination of milk for the presence of tubercle bacilli.

Ten samples of milk were submitted for biological examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli. These were mixed milks coming into Bournemouth from farms outside the Borough. In no case were tubercle bacilli detected.

In addition fifty-two samples of non-graded milk were examined microscopically for the presence of dirt and tubercle bacilli. These organisms were not found in any of the samples, 51 of which had attained a satisfactory standard of cleanliness.

The following licences were granted under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923 and 1934 :—

Certified, dealers' licences	...	...	13
Grade "A" T.T., dealers' licences	...	...	2
Grade "A", producers' licences	...	...	4
Grade "A", dealers' licences	...	...	6
Pasteurised, pasteurising establishments	...	...	2
Pasteurised, dealers' licences	...	...	19
Tuberculin tested, bottlers' licences	...	...	1
Tuberculin tested, dealers' licences	...	...	1

Slaughter-houses.

There are four registered and seven licensed slaughter-houses ; there are also nine wholesale meat-stores.

The number of animals slaughtered was :—

Beasts	...	...	545
Sheep	...	...	7681
Calves	...	...	2765
Pigs	...	...	8812

In consequence the Inspectors recorded 2692 visits.

Other Food Premises Controlled.

These include 89 fish-shops, 35 of which sell fried fish :—

	<i>Visits</i>
Butchers	2336
Fishmongers and Poulterers	692
Greengrocers	1316
Grocers	1557
Ice-Cream Vendors	122
Hawkers' carts	199
Restaurants and cafes	61
Stalls	23
	<hr/>
	6306
	<hr/>

The amount of food surrendered and destroyed as diseased or unsound.

	lbs.
Butchers' meat (diseased)	9080
Butchers' meat (unsound) ...	3065
Fish	1501
Fruit	27
Tinned food	3170
Poultry	393
Rabbits	153
Eggs	20
Liquid eggs	11
Egg whites	44
Celery	9856
	<hr/>
	27320
	<hr/>

Bakehouses.

There are 89 registered, one being an underground bakehouse.

They have been limewashed or painted as required and kept in a satisfactory state. 174 visits have been paid.

Ice-Cream Premises.

The registration of premises used for the manufacture or sale of ice-cream is required by the Bournemouth Corporation Act, 1930. There are on the register 178 retail and 48 manufacturers and retail premises.

Prepared Meat Premises.

Registration of these is also required by the Bournemouth Corporation Act. 163 are registered.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926.

Constant supervision is exercised by the Food Inspectors. It has been found that these orders are being complied with by the numerous tradespeople in the town in a satisfactory manner, although

occasional infringements have been detected. One prosecution was instituted against a retailer for selling imported turkeys not bearing an indication of origin. This vendor was fined £2 and 10/- costs.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928 AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC. IN FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925-1927.

In the following tables is given the nature and degree of adulteration together with the action taken.

ADULTERATED OFFICIAL SAMPLES.

No.	Nature of Sample	Nature of Adulteration	Action taken
433	Milk ...	2% Extraneous water ...	Vendor warned.
456	„ ...	4% „ „ ...	Letter of explanation accepted. Vendor warned
473	„ ...	1.6% „ „ ...	Vendor warned.
481	„ ...	2% „ „ ...	Vendor warned.
482	„ ...	1.1% „ „ ...	Vendor warned.
417	Malt Vinegar	14% Deficient in Acetic Acid ...	Vendor warned.
566	Milk ...	6% fat deficient ...	Taken in course of delivery. Producer was fined £2 and 10/- costs.
584	„ ...	5% extraneous water ...	Vendor warned.
591	„ ...	1.8% „ „ ...	Taken in course of delivery.
592	„ ...	2% „ „ ...	Appeal to cow sample. Producer warned.
657	„ ...	4% „ „ ...	Producer fined 10/-.
695	„ ...	20% fat deficient ...	Vendor warned.

ADULTERATED UNOFFICIAL SAMPLES.

1	Tinned Sild...	Contained 3.1 grains of tin per lb.	Consignment surrendered and destroyed.
2	„ „ ...	Contained 3.5 grains of tin per lb.	Consignment surrendered and destroyed.
44	Milk ...	5% fat deficient. This was taken as a preliminary to sample No. 566.	
61	„ ...	2% extraneous water.	Further sample taken—proved satisfactory.
67	„ ...	10% fat deficient.	Official sample taken—proved satisfactory.
85	Tinned Sild...	2.3 grains of tin per lb.	Consignment surrendered and destroyed.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

It will be noticed that there have been relatively few notifications and a small number of deaths recorded in respect of the common infectious diseases.

In August, however, misfortune in the form of Typhoid Fever fell upon Bournemouth and the adjoining boroughs of Christchurch and Poole. The last-named and the County of Dorset were actually the foci of infection but as the County Borough was most affected the outbreak has been referred to ineptly as the Bournemouth epidemic. Concerning the origin and the methods of control that were adopted much has been said by individuals competent or otherwise to express an opinion, but there is an outstanding feature that the outbreak was quietly and steadily brought to a standstill in the course of a few weeks and the district thereby saved from disaster. It will perhaps be instructive if I record my impressions briefly in the form of a narrative as other and doubtless more detailed reports will be available shortly. So far as Bournemouth was concerned, the onset was insidious. In July there had been brought to my notice what appeared to be isolated cases of food-poisoning though the diagnosis was not confirmed in the laboratory. I had also heard unofficially of people outside Bournemouth who were having gastro-intestinal symptoms associated with slight pyrexia of brief duration. Consequently, it appeared probable that there would be individuals similarly affected in the County Borough.

In the first week of August, I commenced my annual vacation, leaving in charge of the Health Department Dr. Pedley, Deputy Medical Officer of Health. The latter communicated with me on August 20th as he had been asked on August 13th to see in consultation two or three patients whose symptoms suggested food-poisoning; since that date other cases had been brought to his notice. Dr. Pedley told me of the action which he was taking and received my

approval. The day following he heard from Dr. Maule Horne, Medical Officer of Health of Poole, that there were in that borough several individuals who were possibly suffering from Enteric Fever. Dr. Maule Horne and Dr. Pedley decided to inform the Ministry of Health immediately. In consequence, Dr. Vernon Shaw, a Medical Officer of the Ministry, visited the district in the morning of August 22nd. A conference was held in Poole. There were present Dr. Shaw, Dr. Maule Horne, Dr. Pedley and certain practitioners who were in attendance on the patients. In addition there was Mr. X, the Managing Director of a large dairy which had a depot in Poole deriving its milk from farms in Dorset. Attention had been directed to this dairy as it was noted that most of the patients had consumed milk from that source. As the result of the conference it was decided that the outbreak was one of Enteric, possibly Para-typhoid, and that this was due to infected milk. Mr. X was asked to pasteurise all milk which passed through his hands and this he undertook to do as from August 22nd.

He was therefore allowed to continue the retail distribution of the milk.

Dr. Shaw considered that the medical practitioners in the district should be at once advised of the circumstances and that every case notified should be removed to an Isolation Hospital. Dr. Pedley sent the same day a circular letter to all doctors who were known to be practising in Bournemouth and informed me likewise what had taken place.

I therefore returned to duty on August 24th and found that notifications chiefly of Para-typhoid were being received rapidly. Many patients had already been admitted to hospital, and others were waiting to be removed. It was apparent that the number of beds available would be quite inadequate and that further accommodation should be provided without delay. For several years, I have contemplated the

possibility of an epidemic in Bournemouth and have advised the Council that a new Isolation Hospital should be built. It was unfortunate that as a result of complications this institution was not in existence when the emergency occurred. A special sub-committee of the Council having been appointed, various means of obtaining additional accommodation were considered. Attention was given to Fairmile House in Christchurch, formerly a Poor Law Institution, but now under the administration of the Public Assistance Committee of the County Borough. The Chairman of this Committee co-operated actively as he did on subsequent occasions with the result that the wards on the ground floor of the Women's Infirmary were lent to the Health Committee for the use of Enteric patients. The Master and Matron of the Institution gave valuable assistance and Dr. Shaw and Mr. Norman, an Inspector of the Ministry, did much to expedite the arrangements. The Medical and Nursing staff at Fairmile were provided by the Health Committee. By this time, it had been established that most, if not all, of the patients were suffering from Typhoid and not Para-typhoid; several were already dangerously ill. A few days after the first patients had been admitted to Fairmile Infirmary it was obvious that still more beds would be needed.

The Chairman of the Public Assistance Committee mentioned Haddon Hill, a large house then unoccupied, in a secluded part of Bournemouth. With his help possession was obtained and work commenced. In the course of three days the house had been adapted as a hospital and patients were being admitted. Simultaneously, temporary buildings were erected in the grounds. Yet another hospital was supplied by the Governors of the Royal Victoria and West Hants Hospital, which lent the Poole Road Hospital together with the staff.

By this means it was possible to accommodate all the patients who required admission. During the first

week of the outbreak there was unavoidable delay in providing the beds so urgently needed and it was natural that this should cause a certain amount of criticism. There was also difficulty in obtaining an adequate number of efficient nurses.

Hospital accommodation was one of the many problems which had to be dealt with during the outbreak for the Health Department was the scene of extraordinary activity. Doctors were calling or telephoning to give details as to cases—some definite, many suspected, asking for a diagnosis to be made or confirmed relatives of patients, hotel proprietors, principals of schools and representatives of the Press were among those clamouring for information or advice. Nevertheless the work was tackled by all members of the staff who laboured constantly and ungrudgingly. The usual routine associated with a notifiable disease was observed. When a case was notified the house was at once visited by an inspector who made the necessary inquiries and arranged for the removal of the patient to be followed by disinfection of the premises. So far as practicable a list of "contacts" was obtained, due recognition being given to the fact that the infection had apparently originated late in July. The information received was forwarded in respect of visitors to the Medical Officer of Health concerned. Very soon details were being supplied from other areas of visitors who had become ill after returning home. The facts collected from all sources were very interesting and there was no doubt that milk from the suspected dairy was responsible for the outbreak. 254 of the 284 patients who were proved to have the disease had consumed the milk in question. The remainder were believed to have done so as meals had been taken on various premises, *e.g.*, restaurants. With this knowledge it was easy to be hopeful and to anticipate the progress of the epidemic. Assuming that the milk was a source of danger up to August 22nd, when pasteurisation was first carried out, it was legiti-

mate to expect that there would be a marked drop in the number of notifications in the first week of September and this actually occurred.

Although optimism prevailed in the Health Department, there was in certain directions a lack of restraint. Some people talked of carriers and the need of universal inoculation, others doubted the origin of the outbreak and criticised the methods that were being adopted, especially those relating to publicity. It is appropriate therefore to say that throughout the critical period constant touch was maintained with the Ministry's officials, particularly with Dr. Shaw, who gave advice and approval on many occasions.

In Bournemouth an attempt was made to deal with every case on its merits so that removal to hospital was not invariably required. Thirty-seven patients were nursed in their own homes or in nursing establishments. This was permitted when it was considered that effective nursing and isolation could be arranged or when removal might be harmful to the patient. In the same way the circumstances of each contact were considered, especial attention being given to those who were likely to handle food. Elementary school children who were contacts were excluded from school in order to satisfy public opinion rather than to serve any useful purpose.

When reviewing the past it would seem that after the initial difficulties had been overcome the methods practised were productive of good results. It is true that 31 of the 284 patients nursed in Bournemouth died, but several of these had been ill for some time before the nature of the illness was suspected. It has also been ascertained that 138 individuals (and perhaps others) were infected in Bournemouth before they returned home and became ill but the majority of these had already left the district when the outbreak was discovered.

The recovery of a patient is not the only result hoped for; an aspect of great importance to the convalescent is his freedom from infection. As is well known, there are individuals who may or may not have suffered from Enteric that are capable of harbouring for an indefinite period the germs of the disease. These are passed in the faeces or urine or in both. Before a patient was discharged from hospital every effort was made to satisfy the requirements of the Bacteriologist who adopted the most recent and exacting methods in examining the specimens. It was found impossible to obtain negative results from seven individuals who have become carriers. It is not practicable to keep such persons in hospital indefinitely and they have therefore returned home provided with advice as to their future conduct. One of them, a woman, insisted upon taking her discharge directly she felt well, with the result that she apparently infected her child soon after reaching home.

This is the only known instance in Bournemouth of infection by a carrier since the outbreak began.

There are several lessons which can be learnt from the epidemic and some consolation to be obtained for in many towns the size of Bournemouth the consequences would have been much more serious.

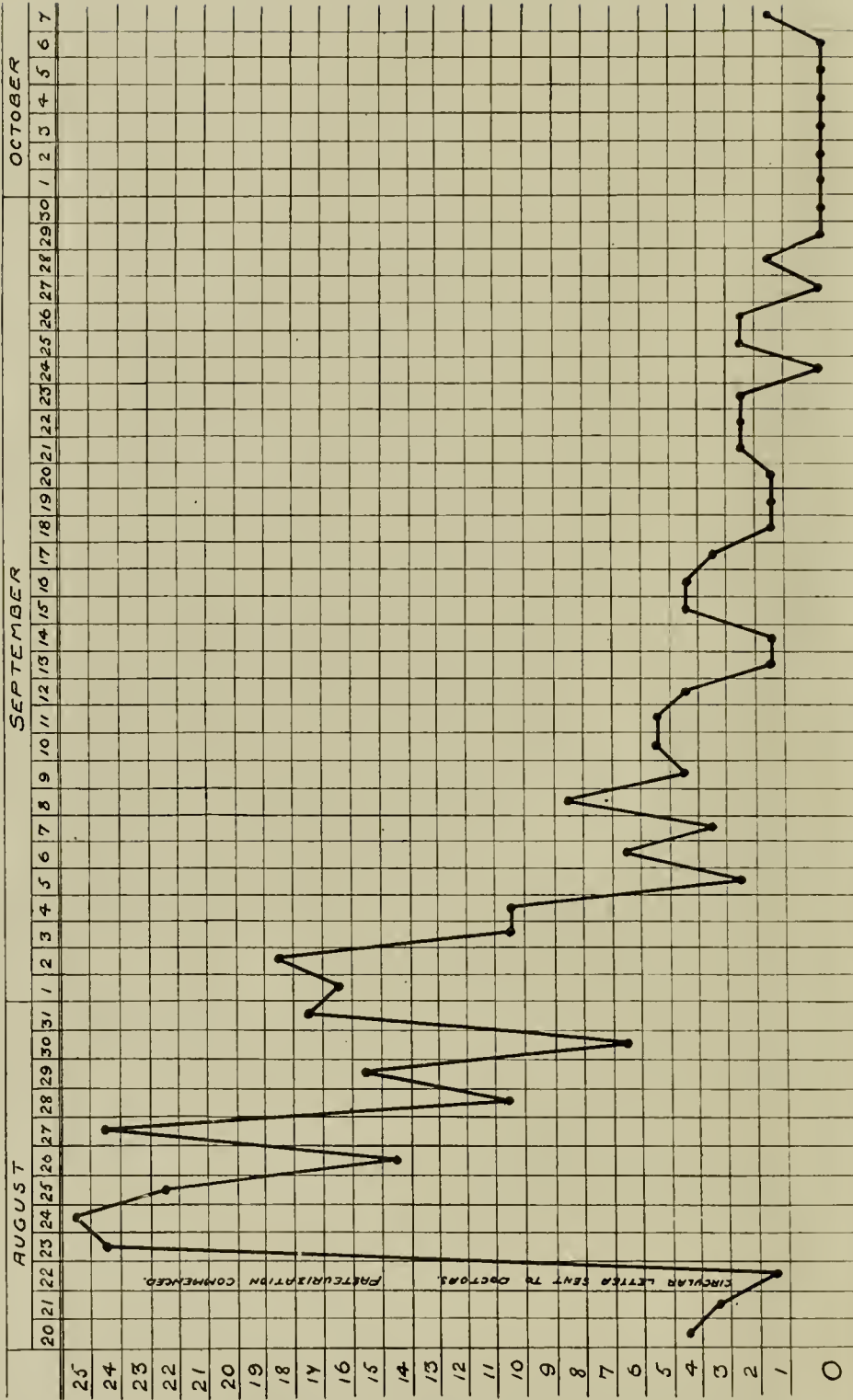
TYPHOID FEVER.

Certified Causes of Death in respect of Local Cases.

Initials of Patients	Sex	Age	Date of Death 1936	Certified cause of death
B. F. M. ...	(F)	16	29th August	1a. Acute peritonitis. b. Typhoid fever. c. Acute appendicitis.
R. G. S. ...	(M)	25	30th August ...	2. Appendicectomy. Aug. 20. 1a. Intestinal haemorrhage. b. Typhoid fever.
O. D. J. ...	(M)	10	1st September	1a. General peritonitis. b. Perforation of ileocaecal ulcer. c. Typhoid fever.
T. A. S. ...	(M)	31	1st September	1a. Intestinal haemorrhage. b. Typhoid fever.
A. T. F. ...	(M)	62	2nd September	1a. Typhoid fever.
G. P. D. ...	(M)	4	2nd September	1a. Typhoid fever.

Initials of Patients	Sex	Age	Date of Death. 1936	Certified cause of death.
J. H. G. ...	(M)	18	2nd September	1a. Typhoid fever.
I. D. B. ...	(F)	14	4th September	1a. Cardiac failure. b. Intestinal haemorrhage. c. Typhoid fever.
D. M. F. ...	(F)	29	7th September	1a. Lobar pneumonia. b. Typhoid fever.
M. F. L. ...	(F)	16	9th September	1a. Typhoid fever.
I. M. ...	(F)	21	9th September	1a. Toxaemia. b. Typhoid fever.
B. F. C. B.	(M)	28	11th September	1a. Peritonitis (operation). b. Typhoid fever.
C. A. M. ...	(F)	60	12th September	1a. Enteric fever.
H. D. H. G.	(M)	5	13th September	1a. Haemorrhage. b. Enteric fever.
D. E. B. ...	(F)	40	13th September	1a. Typhoid.
L. E. W. ...	(F)	74	13th September	1a. Peritonitis. b. Perforation of ulcer of ileum c. Typhoid Fever.
F. M. ...	(F)	59	14th September	1a. Typhoid fever. b. Broncho pneumonia.
P. F. ...	(F)	6	14th September	1a. Perforation and general peritonitis. b. Enteric fever.
E. C. O. ...	(M)	9	15th September	1a. Typhoid fever
A. E. E. ...	(M)	25	18th September	1a. Broncho pneumonia. b. Enteric fever.
P. E. J. ...	(F)	6	18th September	1a. General peritonitis. b. Typhoid fever.
H. A. B.	(M)	45	21st September	1a. Broncho pneumonia. b. Enteric fever. 2. Multiple boils.
E. R. ...	(M)	75	25th September	1a. Typhoid fever. 2. Parkinson disease. senility.
L. E. de L. S.	(F)	49	29th September	1a. Typhoid fever. 2. Hypostatic congestion of lungs.
P. K. M. S.	(F)	16	30th September	1a. Toxaemia and exhaustion. b. Typhoid fever.
E. C. ...	(F)	42	4th October ...	1a. Toxaemia due to chronic ulcerative colitis. b. Enteric fever.
W. G. S. ...	(M)	46	6th October ...	1a. Subphrenic abscess and empyema. b. Perforated typhoid ulcer (opn. ulcer sutured 3/9/36).
M. O. F. ...	(F)	18	17th October ...	1a. Toxaemia and exhaustion due to typhoid fever.
O. A. W.	(F)	22	17th October ...	1a. Typhoid fever.
J. J. ...	(M)	73	20th October ...	1a. Toxaemia and femoral thrombosis. b. Typhoid fever.
A. J. D. ...	(F)	59	31st October ...	1a. Typhoid fever. 2. Obesity.

DAILY NUMBER OF TYPHOID CASES.



NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1936.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Total Cases Admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Smallpox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever... ..	78	54	—
Diphtheria	38	37	2
Enteric Fever (including Paraty- phoid)	289	233	31
Puerperal Fever	2	1*	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	3*	1
Pneumonia	36	5*	9
Erysipelas	22	6 (1*)	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	1*	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	1*	2
Polio-myelitis	1	1	—
Dysentery	—	—	—
†Chicken-pox	84	—	—
Cerebo-Spinal Meningitis	2	1	1

*General Hospital.

† Note.—Chicken-pox ceased to be notifiable on 1st February, 1936.

In addition to the 284 cases associated with the epidemic there were five other notifications of Enteric. Two were reported in January, both being Typhoid. One of these was a nurse who had been in attendance on the second case, a man who was by occupation a hawker, living on the outskirts of Bournemouth and Poole. The habits of this family were nomadic and probably insanitary so that when the summer outbreak occurred the man was considered as a possible cause but no connection could be traced. In July there were two notifications of Para-typhoid B. The patients had recently come from abroad and were not well when they landed. The fifth case was also one of Para-typhoid B notified in October. The source of infection was not traced.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

Dr. Pedley continues to devote two sessions weekly to this work. He also undertakes the immunisation of the inmates at the Victoria Home for Crippled Children.

The number of children dealt with was as follows :

Preliminary Schick Test		Completely Immunised	Partially Immunised		Final Schick Test	
Negative	Positive		1 Injec- tion	2 Injec- tions	Negative	Positive
10	2	689	127	155	233	3

CANCER.

There is an unusual proportion of aged inhabitants in the County Borough, so that the deaths from Cancer normally exceed those recorded in towns of approximately the same size as Bournemouth.

For chronic and incurable cases among the poor, beds are available in the wards of the Fairmile Infirmary, which is under the control of the Public Assistance Committee. Otherwise no beds or facilities are provided by the Council. The Royal Victoria and West Hants Hospital in its two branches, at Ashley Road and Poole Road, provides ample accommodation in public and private wards. There is an adequate and efficient out-patient department.

The Hospital has a private supply of Radium for treatment purposes. This has been of great value to the Institution as there are administrative difficulties in connection with the treatment of Bournemouth patients at the Regional Radium Centre at Southampton.

The Hospital authorities have had consultations with representatives of the Radium Commission in order to ascertain if it is practicable to establish a Radium Centre in Bournemouth which will also be of service to other areas in Wessex.

Owing to the somewhat peculiar circumstances prevailing in Bournemouth it has not been found feasible to undertake local investigations, nor from the preventive aspect for lectures to be given, nor printed announcements published on a large scale.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE WHICH OCCURRED DURING 1936.

These figures do not coincide with those of the Registrar-General, which relate to the 53 weeks ending 2nd January, 1937.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	NO. OF CASES NOTIFIED							
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years						
		Under 1 year	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years	65 and upwards
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	38	—	6	23	6	3	—	—
Erysipelas	22	—	—	1	2	5	9	5
Scarlet Fever	78	2	10	43	13	9	1	—
Enteric Fever (including Para-Typhoid)	289	—	27	97	65	63	27	10
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	36	3	7	3	1	15	3	4
Chicken Pox	84	1	15	61	3	4	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Puerperal Fever	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	—	—	—	1	3	—	—
Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
	562	10	66	229	92	104	41	20

NOTE.—Chicken Pox ceased to be notifiable on 1st February, 1936.

BLIND PERSONS.

The Bournemouth Blind Aid Society is responsible for the administration of the Council's scheme. The number of blind persons on the register was 169, 19 new cases having been added during the year.

BIRTH-RATES AND DEATH-RATES.

	Rate per 1,000 population		Annual Death Rate per 1,000 population									Rate per 1,000 live births	
	Live births	Still-births	All causes	Typhoid and Para-typhoid	Small Pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Total deaths under 1 year
England and Wales	14.8	.61	12.1	.01	.00	.07	.01	.05	.07	.14	.52	5.9	59
Bournemouth ...	11.66	.43	9.8	.24	.00	.06	.00	.02	.01	.10	.42	1.43	39

VACCINATION.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
No. of cases in Birth lists received ...	129	115	122	119	141	168	142	117	157	105	131	133	1579
No. of Certificates of Vaccination received ...	28	31	42	24	29	39	41	30	28	54	48	40	434
No. of Certificates of Vaccination received of children born in other districts ...	1	2	3	1	4	3	4	—	2	4	3	3	30
No. of Certificates of postponement—													
Health of child ...	4	3	5	7	2	4	3	5	1	5	5	4	48
Condition of house ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prevalence of Infectious Disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of Certificates under Section 1 of the Vaccination Act, 1907 ...	85	77	78	74	90	76	84	90	93	79	60	74	960
No. of Certificates of Insusceptibility or of having had Small-pox ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Parents removed out of district ...	11	28	6	18	10	12	19	11	42	29	2	8	196
Otherwise not found ...	—	1	3	2	—	2	2	5	—	3	2	—	20
No. of entries in lists sent to Public Vaccinator ...	25	7	15	8	17	15	24	20	28	28	26	12	225

TUBERCULOSIS.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

Summary of notifications during the period from 1st January, 1936, to 31st December, 1936, in the County Borough of Bournemouth.

Age Periods	FORMAL NOTIFICATIONS												
	Primary notifications												Total notifications
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 & upwards	Total (all ages)	
Respiratory													
Males	—	2	1	2	2	3	17	12	11	10	4	64	65
Females	—	—	2	—	3	7	13	8	5	7	5	50	53
Non-Respiratory													
Males	—	—	2	3	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	10	10
Females	—	3	—	1	—	3	1	3	—	—	1	12	12

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease of Bournemouth residents during 1936 :—

	New Cases				Deaths.			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years ...	2	—	—	3	1	—	—	1
5—15 „ ...	3	2	5	2	—	—	2	—
15—25 ...	6	15	3	4	2	5	—	—
25—35 „ ...	21	16	2	2	6	9	1	—
35—45 „ ...	16	10	1	3	5	7	—	—
45—55 „ ...	14	6	—	—	11	6	1	—
55—65 „ ...	15	9	—	—	5	2	—	1
65 and upwards ...	5	5	—	2	3	5	1	2
Totals ...	82	63	11	16	33	34	5	4

Sixty-seven deaths from Tuberculosis of the Lungs give a death rate of .56 per thousand. In the previous year the deaths amounted to 62 and the death-rate was .52.

The previous table includes seven non-notifiable deaths. In three cases the death was certified after post-mortem examination.

The non-notified deaths accordingly numbered 4 or 5.26 per cent of the total of 76 deaths from Tuberculosis.

The first intimation received concerning these cases was from the death returns, and the attention of the private practitioner concerned was called to his omission in each case.

Location of Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis in the patients of all ages who were notified :—

LOCATION.				Male.	Female.	Total.
Disease of Bones and Joints	...	...	...	5	4	9
Disease of Genito-Urinary System	...	...	...	1	1	2
Abdominal Disease	...	...	...	1	1	2
Disease of Glands	...	...	...	1	5	6
Disease of other parts	...	...	...	2	1	3
Totals	...	...	...	10	12	22

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

The Dispensary was open on 101 occasions, Monday afternoon being available for women and children, Wednesday afternoon for men. Four hundred patients and contacts recorded 969 attendances as follows, an average of 9.5 per session :—

Adults, male	...	...	457
Adults, female	...	...	430
Children, male	...	...	49
Children, female	...	...	33
			969

In 1935, 384 persons recorded 927 attendances.

SANATORIA AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

In previous reports reference has been made to a decision of the Council to establish a Sanatorium Hospital.

Much delay has been due to the fact that difficulties have been encountered in acquiring a suitable site. Towards the end of the year it was ascertained that Linford Sanatorium near Ringwood, a privately-owned Institution, was for sale.

Negotiations were commenced and concluded with the sanction of the Ministry which has recently given

its approval to the purchase of the property. The site is a large one and the surroundings ideal.

At the time of writing this report patients have already been admitted to the existing buildings and plans for a modern Sanatorium are being prepared.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS)
REGULATIONS, 1925, AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT,
1925, SECTION 62.

No action has been necessary under the above.

PATIENTS WHO RECEIVED TREATMENT
DURING 1936.

ADULTS.	Number of	
	Patients.	Patient Days.
Cornelia Hospital, Poole	3	28
Firs Home, Bournemouth	24	4716
Holy Cross Sanatorium, Haslemere...	1	173
King George's Sanatorium, Bramshott	1	366
Papworth Hall, Cambridge	3	545
Preston Hall, Aylesford	7	1362
"Rizwan," Broadstone	33	5665
Royal National Hospital, Ventnor ...	7	754
Royal National Sanatorium, Bournemouth	75	7225
Royal Sea-Bathing Hospital, Margate	5	464
Royal Victoria & West Hants Hospital, Bournemouth... ..	9	455
"Thaxted," Parkstone	9	1008
CHILDREN.		
Children's Sanatorium, Harpenden ...	1	134
County Sanatorium, Havenstreet, Isle of Wight	1	211
Lord Mayor Treloar Cripples' Hospital, Alton	4	813
Royal Sea-Bathing Hospital, Margate	1	276
Royal Victoria & West Hants Hospital, Bournemouth... ..	4	75
Victoria Cripples' Home, Bournemouth	1	46

MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES.

Forty midwives notified their intention to practise, none of these being employed or subsidised by the Corporation.

One hundred and seventy-two records were received concerning the medical help called in by midwives. They have been classified as follows :—

PREGNANCY.				CONDITION OF INFANT.			
Miscarriage	...	...	3	Premature Birth	...	...	5
Haemorrhage	...	...	4	Condition of Baby	...	...	10
Albuminuria	...	...	5	Discharge from Eyes	...	...	9
Other reasons	...	...	3	Malformation	...	...	9
				Stillbirth	...	...	2
							<hr/> 172
LABOUR.				OTHER NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED FROM MIDWIVES.			
Breech Cases	...	...	3	Substitution of artificial for breast feeding	...	...	25
Abnormal Presentation	...	...	7	Still birth	...	...	5
Delay in Labour	...	...	28	Possible source of infection	...	...	3
Rupture of Perineum	...	...	54	Death of child	...	...	5
Retention of Placenta	...	...	2				<hr/>
Haemorrhage	...	...	6				38
Other reasons (Mother)	...	...	4				<hr/>
Uterine Inertia	...	...	9				
LYING-IN PERIOD (MOTHER).							
Rise of Temperature	...	...	2				
Other reasons	...	...	7				

Births.

One thousand five hundred and seventy-seven were registered, 233 of these being transferred by the Registrar-General to other districts. Forty-nine which occurred elsewhere were considered to belong to Bournemouth, the net births being 1393, giving a birth-rate of 11.66.

The birth-rate in Bournemouth for the past ten years has been as follows (calculated on the Registrar-General's estimate of the population) :—

1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
11.6	11.4	10.5	9.74	11.11	11.2	11.14	10.67	11.05	11.6

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were nine deaths associated with pregnancy or childbirth. Two of these were transferred by the

Registrar-General to other areas. Of the seven remaining, two were due to sepsis.

The maternal mortality rate is therefore 4.85 per 1000 births (live and still) as compared with 2.93 in the previous year.

The cause of death in each case was as follows :—

- | | | | |
|-----|---------|-----|---|
| (1) | Age 23. | (a) | Eclampsia (post partum). |
| (2) | Age 39. | (a) | Advanced pulmonary tuberculosis. |
| | | (b) | Partum. |
| (3) | Age 29. | (a) | Post partum eclampsia. |
| (4) | Age 34. | (a) | Eclampsia. |
| | | | Pregnancy. |
| (5) | Age 28. | (a) | Shock. |
| | | (b) | Manual removal of placenta. |
| | | (c) | Anaemia due to post partum haemorrhage. |
| (6) | Age 30. | (a) | Puerperal pyaemia. |
| (7) | Age 30. | (a) | Cerebral embolism. |
| | | (b) | Malignant endocarditis. |
| | | (c) | Septicaemia, miscarriage. |

As in recent years the circumstances of these deaths were investigated and reports sent to the Ministry of Health.

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

The following figures relate to 1936 :—

(1)	Number of applications for registration...	12
(2)	Number of Homes registered ...	12
(3)	Number of orders made refusing or cancelling registration ...	Nil
(4)	Number of appeals made against such orders ...	Nil
(5)	Number of cases in which such orders have been :—	
	(a) Confirmed on appeal, and ...	Nil
	(b) Disallowed ...	Nil
(6)	Number of applications for exemption from registration ...	5
(7)	Number of cases in which exemption has been :—	
	(a) Granted ...	5
	(b) Withdrawn ...	Nil
	(c) Refused ...	Nil
	Total number of Homes registered ...	64

The results of inspection have generally been satisfactory, minor defects only having been encountered.

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS.

One session is held each week at "Avebury."

There were 50 sessions during the year, 381 patients recording 505 attendances at the combined clinics.

CONTRACEPTIVE CLINIC.

In November, 1935, arrangements were made to give contraceptive advice in cases where further pregnancies would be detrimental to health. Special sessions are held at the Central Clinic and are conducted by Dr. Grace Wood, who supplies the following information :—

- 41 mothers attended during 1936 ; of these
 13 have for various reasons discontinued attending,
 2 of them being considered quite healthy and unsuitable for advice.
 Of the remainder, the following details may be of interest :—

AGES OF PATIENTS.

20-25 ...	...	...	5
25-30 ...	...	...	10
30-35 ...	...	...	7
35-40 ...	...	...	4
40-50 ...	...	...	2

THE REASONS FOR GIVING ADVICE.

Chronic nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	5
Exophthalmic goitre	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fatty degeneration of heart	...	...	...	...	...	1
Profound anaemia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Damage to organs (<i>e.g.</i> , chronic metritis, thrombophlebitis, severe varicose veins, etc., from childbearing)	...	...	...	...	...	8
Debility from too frequent child-bearing (<i>e.g.</i> , seven children in 8½ years, 11 children in 14 years)	...	...	...	...	...	12

The advice given varies according to circumstances. Sometimes it is of a temporary nature only, designed to give the mother a rest of a year or so between births. In other cases, *e.g.*, chronic Nephritis, where a complete cessation of child-bearing is desirable, a more rigorous technique is taught. Some mothers, unfortunately, cannot acquire the simple technique but those who successfully apply it express gratitude for renewed health.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

The Council does not provide maternity beds, but has an agreement with the Royal Victoria and West Hants Hospital. This Institution has recently provided improved and new accommodation in its Boscombe branch which admits all municipal cases including those sent from the Public Assistance Institution at Fairmile.

Ailing infants are also sent to Boscombe Hospital, four having been admitted during the year. Two others were sent to the Victoria Cripples' Home and to the War Memorial Children's Hospital, Swanage.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Fifty-five deaths of children under one year have occurred. This provides an infant mortality rate of 39.4, yet again the lowest ever recorded in Bournemouth.

In the following table is given the rate of Infantile Mortality for the past ten years :—

1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
52.0	55.0	46.5	46.2	62.6	54.7	53.7	53.0	39.7	39.4

PROVISION OF MILK TO MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

There is a steady increase in the amount of milk supplied to mothers and infants. The cost was £1,476 as compared with £1,116 in 1935 and £859 in 1934. The total number of families was 631, the daily average being 265. These figures apply to ordinary milk only.

In addition, 6080 lbs. of dried milk were given at a cost of £450 approximately, and 1210 lbs. were sold at cost price.

INFANT DEATHS.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 wk.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 mths	3-6 months	6-9 months.	9-12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
Small-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Diphtheria and Croup ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Laryngitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	1	9
Diarrhoea ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Enteritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Gastritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Syphilis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation, overlying ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at birth ...	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Atelectasis ...	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Congenital Malformations ...	3	1	1	1	6	3	1	—	—	10
Premature Birth ...	13	—	—	—	13	2	—	—	—	15
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Other Causes ...	1	1	—	1	3	1	1	2	—	7
TOTALS ...	25	3	1	2	31	10	7	6	1	55
Net Births in the year	Legitimate 1294 Illegitimate 99		Net Deaths in the year		Legitimate 52 Illegitimate 3					

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

Number of Registered Foster-mothers at January 1st, 1936	...	...	109
Number of Registered Foster-mothers at December 31st, 1936	...	...	95
Number of Foster-children with the above at January 1st, 1936	...	...	173
Number of Foster-children with the above at December 31st, 1936	...	...	166
Number of Foster-children who have died during the year	...	...	Nil

The children are kept under observation not only in their homes but also at the Welfare Centres and in school.

On the whole the results are satisfactory, minor offences only having been detected.

INFANT CARE TABLE I.

Births registered (including 49 transferred to Bournemouth from other districts, and excluding 233 transferred away from Bournemouth)	...	...	...	1393
Births notified	...	...	...	1535

There were also notified 50 still births, of which 14 were notified by doctors, and 36 by midwives.

INFANT CARE TABLE II.

Visits by the Health Visitors :—

Mothers and Infants :

First visits	...	...	1194
Re-visits	...	...	4793
Re-visits to children over one year of age	...	...	8560

Expectant Mothers :

First visits	...	...	374
Re-visits	...	...	126

15047

INFANT CARE TABLE III.

Work of the Eleven Centres, Year 1936.

No. of Clinic Sessions held	Attendances			Number of Health Talks given.	Consultations by Doctors	Attendances at Consultations		
	Mothers	Babies	Other Children			Mothers	Babies	Other Children
529	28722	16594	17338	231	444	2070	4204	3477

INFANT CARE TABLE IV.

Comparison of Total Attendances.

YEAR.	ATTENDANCES.			TOTAL.
	Mothers.	Babies.	Other Children.	
1917	3516	1757	2357	7630
1918	3942	1882	2855	8679
1919	4990	2352	3049	10391
1920	7680	4630	3841	16151
1921	9114	5607	4428	19149
1922	8818	4913	4807	18538
1923	9680	5020	6226	20926
1924	12210	5935	7924	26069
1925	12265	6061	7146	25472
1926	13717	6680	8335	28732
1927	14892	7650	8952	31494
1928	15962	8213	8955	33130
1929	17817	8897	10730	37444
1930	20525	10323	11727	42575
1931	22567	12326	12580	47473
1932	23926	13089	13251	50266
1933	22692	13295	12570	48557
1934	23888	14554	13691	52133
1935	28008	16193	14964	59165
1936	28722	16594	17338	62654

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases.			Vision Unim- paired.	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
Notified	Treated					
	At Home	In Hosp.				
4	3	1	4	Nil	Nil	Nil

TREATMENT AND PREVENTION OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

The following tables give statistics concerning the Municipal Clinic held at Boscombe Hospital, and the provision of bacteriological facilities for the diagnosis of Venereal Diseases in the County Borough of Bournemouth for the year ended 31st December, 1936.

Number of persons dealt with at, or in connection with, the Out-patient Clinic for the first time and found to be :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Suffering from Syphilis ...	33	21	54
Suffering from Gonorrhoea...	66	29	95
Not suffering from Venereal Diseases ...	51	42	93
Soft Sore ...	—	—	—
			242

Number of patients discharged from the Out-patient Clinic after completion of :—

Treatment for Syphilis ...	8	11	19
Treatment for Gonorrhoea ...	36	18	54
			73

Number of patients who ceased to attend the Out-patient Clinic without completing treatment, and who were suffering from :—

Syphilis ...	16	14	30
Gonorrhoea ...	23	12	35
			65

Total attendances (excluding irrigations) at the Out-patient Clinic for all persons who were :—

Suffering from Syphilis	...	863	849	1712
Suffering from Gonorrhoea	..	869	475	1344
Not found to be suffering from				
Venereal Diseases	...	123	159	282
Soft Sore	...	—	—	—
				<hr/> 3338 <hr/>

Aggregate number of " In-patient days " of treatment given to persons :—

Suffering from Syphilis	...	85	118	203
Suffering from Gonorrhoea	...	145	125	270
Not found to be suffering from				
Venereal Diseases	...	—	5	5
				<hr/> 478 <hr/>

Number of persons treated with Salvarsan substitute 75

Number of doses of Salvarsan substitute used in the Treatment Centre :—

Approved	...	...	601
Not Approved	...	...	359
			<hr/> 960

EXAMINATION OF PATHOLOGICAL MATERIAL.

Number of specimens which were examined :—

For persons attending at the Treatment Centres :—

For detection of Spirochetes	...	...	2
For detection of Gonococci	...	...	1048

From persons attended by private medical practitioners :—

For detection of Spirochetes	...	...	1
For detection of Gonococci	...	...	9

Number of specimens which were sent for examination to an independent laboratory for Wassermann Reaction :—

From persons attending Treatment Centre	544
From persons attended by private practitioners	700

Salvarsan approved substitutes supplied to medical practitioners :—

Doses	132
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Report of the Public Analyst

For the Year ended 31st December, 1936.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF
THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOURNEMOUTH.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting for your consideration my Report on the samples of Food and Drugs sent to me for analysis during the year ending 31st December, 1936.

The total number of samples submitted under the Sale of Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, was 537, of which 384 were official samples and 153 were unofficial samples taken informally by your Inspectors.

The number of adulterated samples was 18, or 3.1 per cent.

The poor or doubtful samples number 29, or 5.4 per cent.

TABLE I.

Summary of Report for 1936. Three hundred and eighty-four official samples :—

Nature of Sample.			Examined	Genuine	Poor or Doubtful	Coloured	Containing Preservative	Adulterated	Percentage of Samples Adulterated
Milk	...	...	178	152	15	—	—	11	6.18
Jam	...	...	18	18	—	—	—	—	—
Malt Vinegar	...	...	18	17	—	—	—	1	5.5
Sausages	...	...	15	15	—	—	—	—	—
Beer	...	...	13	13	—	—	—	—	—
Butter	...	...	12	12	—	—	—	—	—
Cream	...	...	12	12	—	—	—	—	—
Lard	...	...	12	12	—	—	—	—	—
Margarine	...	...	12	10	2	—	—	—	—
Coffee	...	...	8	8	—	—	—	—	—
Honey	...	...	8	8	—	—	—	—	—
Sponge Cakes	...	...	8	8	—	—	—	—	—
Currants	...	...	7	7	—	—	—	—	—
Bacon	...	...	6	6	—	—	—	—	—
Dripping	...	...	6	6	—	—	—	—	—
Flour, self-raising	...	...	6	6	—	—	—	—	—
Raisins	...	...	6	6	—	—	—	—	—
Sultanas	...	...	6	6	—	—	—	—	—
Brawn	...	...	5	5	—	—	—	—	—
Cocoa	...	...	5	5	—	—	—	—	—
Prunes, dried...	...	...	5	5	—	—	—	—	—
Apricots, dried	...	...	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
Stout	...	...	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
Tea...	...	...	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
Fruit Salad, dried	...	...	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Suet, shredded	...	...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Ale	...	...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total			384	355	17	—	—	12	3.1

TABLE II.

Summary of Report for 1936. One hundred and sixty-five unofficial samples :—

Nature of Sample	Examined	Genuine	Poor or Doubtful	Coloured	Containing Preservative	Adulterated	Percentage of Samples Adulterated
Milk...	58	45	10	—	—	3	5.1
Meat, cooked ...	10	10	—	—	—	—	—
Sild, tinned ...	6	3	—	—	—	3	50.0
Mincemeat ...	6	6	—	—	—	—	—
Peas, tinned ...	5	5	—	—	—	—	—
Baking Powder...	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
Cheese, wrapped ...	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
Cornflour ...	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
Custard Powder ...	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
Friar's Balsam ...	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
Ginger, ground ...	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
Lemon Curd ...	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
Pickles ...	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
Rice, ground ...	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
Suet, shredded ...	4	2	2	—	—	—	—
Tincture of Iodine ...	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
Proprietary Foods ...	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Boracic Ointment ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Camphorated Oil ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Curry Powder ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Malt Vinegar ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Milk, condensed ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Sweet Spirit of Nitre ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Zinc Ointment ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Almonds, ground ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cake, nut and honey ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Milk, dried ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Mineral Water ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Mustard, compound ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Orange, crush ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Stuffing, egg and thyme ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
	153	135	12	—	—	6	3.9

TABLE III.

Adulterated official samples :—

<i>Nature of Sample</i>				<i>Nature of Adulteration.</i>	
No. 433	Milk	...	...	2%	Extraneous Water.
No. 456	"	...	...	4%	" "
No. 473	"	...	...	1.6%	" "
No. 481	"	...	...	2%	" "
No. 482	"	...	...	1.1%	" "
No. 566	"	...	...	6%	Fat Deficient.
No. 584	"	...	...	5%	Extraneous Water.
No. 591	"	...	...	1.8%	" "
No. 592	"	...	...	2%	" "
No. 657	"	...	...	4%	" "
No. 695	"	...	...	20%	Fat Deficient.
No. 417	Vinegar	...	...	14%	Deficient in Acetic Acid.

TABLE IV.

Adulterated unofficial samples :—

<i>Nature of Sample</i>				<i>Nature of Adulteration.</i>	
No. 44	Milk	...	...	5%	Fat Deficient.
No. 61	"	...	...	2%	Extraneous Water.
No. 67	"	...	...	10%	Fat Deficient.
No. 1	Tinned Sild	...	...	3.1	gms. tin per lb.
No. 2	"	...	...	3.5	" "
No. 85	"	...	...	2.3	" "

MILK.

Excluding the 26 adulterated and poor samples the remaining official samples have yielded the following average proportions of fat and non-fatty solids :—

	No. of Samples	Fat	Non-fatty solids
1st quarter	44	3.64 per cent.	8.80 per cent.
2nd "	45	3.63 "	8.77 "
3rd "	29	3.86 "	8.79 "
4th "	34	3.99 "	8.90 "
Whole 12 months	152	3.78 " ...	8.81 "

The average proportion of both fat and non-fatty solids were slightly below that given for 1934 and 1935.

REMARKS.

There has been a slight increase in the percentage of adulterated samples this year when compared with

the figures given in my last annual report. This also applies to the percentage of poor, or doubtful samples.

The majority of these adulterated and poor samples were milks, and full details of the adulteration have already been given in the report.

The addition of preservatives to certain foods is permitted under the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations. One hundred and forty-three official and 39 unofficial samples, other than milk and cream, were examined under these regulations. In the cases where preservatives were detected they were present in quantities less than the permitted amount. In all other cases preservatives were absent.

Six unofficial samples of Tinned Sild were examined and in three cases tin was found to be present.

Two samples, ground almonds, and nut and honey cake, were submitted for special examination. In both cases the samples were found to be genuine and deleterious ingredients were found to be absent.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. PENDRILL CHARLES,

M.D., F.I.C.

REPORT ON THE BACTERIOLOGICAL AND BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF SAMPLES OF MILK SUBMITTED TO THE PUBLIC ANALYST

During the year ending 31st December, 1936.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF
THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOURNEMOUTH.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

The following samples have been examined under the Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1923 and 1936.

Certified milk	...	...	...	3
Tuberculin tested milk	...	...	...	9
Grade A milk	...	...	...	10
Accredited milk	...	...	...	8
Pasteurised milk	...	...	...	11

The Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, which came into operation on the 1st June, 1936, provided a new grade of milk, "Tuberculin Tested" in the place of the grade "Certified" and "Grade A (T.T.)" and also a new grade Accredited milk in the place of "Grade A" milk.

All the certified and tuberculin tested milks were submitted on behalf of the Ministry of Health and were found to be satisfactory. The average number of organisms were as follows:—

			Per millilitre
Certified milk	...	...	3,710
Tuberculin tested milk	...	...	13,265
This is very satisfactory.			

Of the Grade A milks, one contained 925,000 organisms per millilitre and failed to comply with the requirements of the Order.

Of the Accredited milks, three contained B. Coli and failed to comply with the Order.

The average number of organisms in the satisfactory milks of these grades were as follows :—

				Per millilitre
Grade A milk	...	...	...	8,693
Accredited ...	...	...	...	3,710

All the 11 Pasteurised milks which were examined for bacterial content complied with the requirements, the average number of organisms being 18,341.

Ten samples of milk were examined for tubercle bacilli by means of animal inoculation. In every case T.B. were found to be absent.

Sixty-eight samples of Pasteurised milk were examined under the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1932, and the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, in order to ascertain whether the pasteurisation had been properly carried out.

Of the 68 samples, 20 were found to be either improperly pasteurised, or to contain a proportion of raw milk. The remainder were satisfactory.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. PENDRILL CHARLES,

M.D., F.I.C.

Meteorology.

RAINFALL, SUNSHINE, AND MEAN TEMPERATURES.

The first line gives the averages for 40 years, January, 1892, to December, 1931

BOURNEMOUTH RAINFALL.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
40 years ...	3.06	2.57	2.85	2.00	1.70	1.27	2.26	2.70	2.30	3.91	3.45	4.08
1936 ...	5.48	2.95	2.80	1.97	0.70	1.43	3.75	0.19	3.38	1.31	3.30	3.04

The 40 years work out 32.19 ins.; 1936 works out 30.33 ins.

BOURNEMOUTH SUNSHINE (Hours and Tenths).

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
40 years ...	63.8	85.3	126.0	160.5	236.5	237.0	229.8	204.8	192.6	138.3	90.1	66.2
1936 ...	37.7	85.5	84.6	155.7	237.0	204.4	170.9	224.2	108.8	105.8	52.6	62.7

The 40 years work out 1,810.4 hours; 1936 works out 1,529.9 hours.

BOURNEMOUTH MEAN TEMPERATURE.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
40 years ...	41.2	41.4	45.0	47.8	52.1	58.0	61.7	61.5	58.0	52.0	43.7	43.0
1936 ...	42.6	39.3	45.2	44.8	55.0	54.5	60.3	62.2	59.7	49.8	43.4	42.6

GREENWICH MEAN TEMPERATURE.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
50 years ...	38.6	39.5	41.9	47.3	56.1	59.4	62.7	61.7	57.2	50.0	43.5	39.9
1936 ...	40.6	37.2	46.0	44.9	54.8	62.0	62.2	63.4	59.9	49.4	43.2	41.9

It will be observed in the 40 years' averages, December is generally the wettest month. This year it was January, with 5.48 ins. In August this year only 0.19 was recorded, and in May 0.70 in.



County Borough of Bournemouth.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

School Medical Officer

Year 1936.

To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee.

I have the honour to report on the work of the School Medical Service in 1936.

There has been little change in the methods of conducting School Medical Inspection but there has been some modification of the routine. It may be remarked that fewer children have been dealt with than in the preceding year. This is attributable to two factors. In 1935 with an addition to the staff of a Medical Officer, it was possible to effect some tidying up and to carry out extra examinations. In 1936 there was in certain directions a slowing down of activities owing to the outbreak of Typhoid Fever in the latter weeks of August. This caused every member of the Medical and Nursing Staff to concentrate on the problem of Infection and methods of Prevention. In this connection, there are several points which should receive attention and cause satisfaction. It is possible to affirm that no child was infected in school and that a comparatively small number of the scholars suffered from the disease.

Moreover, there was little interference with the Educational programme as the schools re-opened at the beginning of the Autumn term on the date already fixed.

The general results of the year's work indicate progress and there is no matter of major importance to which attention should be directed. The opening of new schools is very helpful for it is difficult to raise the ideals of children who are placed in a depressing and unhygienic environment. The provision of special schools and new clinics is under consideration as the existing arrangements are inadequate and in some respects unsatisfactory.

More detailed information is given under the various headings.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

H. GORDON SMITH.

March 1937.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE STAFF
on 31st December, 1936.

School Medical Officer :

H. GORDON SMITH, M.D. (State Medicine), B.S., M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy School Medical Officer :

CHARLES F. PEDLEY, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Assistant School Medical Officers :

GRACE H. WOOD, M.B., Ch.B., B.Sc., D.P.H.

KENNETH J. GRANT, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon :

A. R. N. MACGILLYCUDDY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Anaesthetist to the above :

E. W. D. HARDY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Dental Surgeon :

E. SAMSON, L.D.S., R.C.S., F.C.S.

Radiologist :

D. D. MALPAS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

School Nurses :

M. I. J. ABRAHAM

S. DAKIN

A. M. BLAKEMORE

S. GIBBS

P. M. CAREY

M. HARWIN

M. G. CORNISH

F. D. McDONALD

A. M. CRISP

F. E. A. RICHARDSON

With the exception of Miss Blakemore all of the above are part-time officers of the School Medical Service.

Clerks :

W. J. MANNING, J. W. PEAKE, P. D. E. DOMINEY

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOURNEMOUTH.

Area of Bournemouth (in acres)	...	...	11,627
Population (estimate)	...	...	129,200
Number of Elementary Schools	...	...	24
Number of Departments	...	...	42
Average attendance at Elementary Schools	...	...	8,904
Average number on the School Registers	...	...	9.987

HYGIENE OF THE SCHOOLS.

Some of the old schools are badly planned, often dark and depressing, with the minimum requirements. These are being slowly superseded. So far as practicable they are kept in good condition.

Consideration has been given by the appropriate Committee to two matters of some importance:

(a) The cleansing of floors in the schools.

It has been customary to wash these by hand. When carried out at long intervals as is usually the case, the procedure is laborious and of doubtful value. It has been decided once more to test certain of the chemical powders which can be used when sweeping the floors.

The method takes less time than washing and can therefore be employed more frequently. In general the results seem to be more satisfactory.

(b) Facilities for washing in the schools.

These are rarely, if ever, adequate. It is too much to expect of a normal child who is going to play games in school hours that he will keep clean. It is also absurd to hope that the few towels generally provided will be kept in a sanitary state if the children use them on all the occasions that they should. Indeed, with no hot water, and soap locked up, it is probable that the school towel becomes a serious menace.

The prevalence of Impetigo, Scabies and other skin diseases has directed attention to these matters. In consequence, as an experiment, paper towels are to be provided in some of the schools.

It is to be hoped that there will not be a reversion to the primitive roller-towel.

The following repairs and decorations have been carried out:—

Alma Road Council School.

Electric light installed in boys' and girls' departments.

Winton and Moordown Council School.

Electric light installed in boys' and girls' departments.

East Howe Council School.

Electric light installed. Playground made up, drained and tar-paved.

Malmesbury Park Council School.

Repainting of external wood and iron work, including fences.

Pokesdown Council School.

New floors to two classrooms.

Stourfield Council School.

Redecoration of two teachers' rooms in infants' department.

St. Clement's School.

Internal redecoration of two classrooms in mixed department.

St. Michael's School.

Repairs to slow combustion stoves.

Pokesdown C. of E. School.

New roof to mixed department.

Boscombe Holy Cross School.

Cycle shed in playground.

Talbot Village C. of E. School.

Repainting of external wood and iron work.

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Routine inspection has been undertaken in respect of the usual three groups, viz :—

Entrants

Intermediates (8 years old)

Leavers (12 years old).

The examination takes place at the school, the parents receiving invitations to be present.

The attendance of parents is shewn herewith :—

Group		No. examined	No.	Percentage of parents
			of parents present	
Entrants	...	931	524	56
Intermediates	...	1314	708	54
Leavers	...	981	175	18

In addition to the routine inspections special examinations are arranged, sometimes at the time of a routine visit, more usually at a Minor Ailment Clinic ; occasionally at the Town Hall. The examination may be made at the request of a parent, teacher, School Attendance Committee, etc., and is frequently of great value.

The Minor Ailment Clinics, five in number, are freely used and serve as a clearing house.

FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

It will be noted that 3,226 children were submitted to routine examination and that many of these had one or more defects, producing a total of 1,302. Of the latter number 200 were in need of treatment and the remaining 1,102 required to be kept under observation.

Some comment is needed in respect of certain defects found at routine and special inspections.

Diseases of the Skin.

In comparison with 1935 there has been some reduction in the number of these. Impetigo is the prevalent condition but Scabies is also in evidence. Both diseases account for a considerable amount of non-attendance as exclusion from school is frequently indicated. Elsewhere reference is made to the association of contagious diseases such as Impetigo with faulty hygiene.

Nose and Throat Defects.

The number is large, but a reduction is anticipated, as it has been possible during the year to overcome the long list of children awaiting operation.

Malnutrition.

When assessing the nutrition of a child it is necessary to place it in one of four groups, viz., excellent, normal, slightly sub-normal and bad. Obviously in making this classification, much depends on the opinion of the Medical Officer who carries out the examination. It is particularly in respect of the first two groups that inconsistent results are noticeable because it is difficult, if not impossible, to decide what is "normal nutrition."

For these reasons Medical Officers of areas less favourably situated than Bournemouth sometimes record more gratifying figures. Nevertheless the results in Bournemouth can be regarded as good.

It will be seen that among all the children of the routine groups 0.65 per cent. were badly nourished and 10.66 per cent. slightly sub-normal. It cannot be said, therefore, that malnutrition is present to any extent in the elementary school population and when found is not necessarily associated with lack of food. The possibility of a faulty diet is however deserving of consideration and it is of some interest that Rickets appears to be on the increase.

**A TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER AND NATURE OF THE DEFECTS
FOUND DURING EXAMINATION OF THE THREE ROUTINE GROUPS
(Excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Defects).**

Defects.	Entrants		Intermediates		Leavers	
	Needing		Needing		Needing	
	Treat- ment.	Observa- tion.	Treat- ment.	Observa- tion.	Treat- ment.	Observa- tion.
Skin.						
Ringworm—Scalp	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Body	—	—	—	1	—	1
Scabies ...	—	—	—	—	—	1
Impetigo ...	—	—	—	1	—	1
Oth r diseases Non-						
Tubercular ...	—	6	—	9	—	10
Eye.						
Blepharitis... ..	—	1	—	2	—	6
Conjunctivitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Keratitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corneal Opacities	—	—	—	—	—	—
Defective Vision ...	8	17	33	124	60	73
Squint	—	3	4	9	—	—
Other Conditions ...	1	1	—	2	—	—
Ear.						
Defective Hearing	—	—	—	3	—	1
Otitis Media ...	2	1	—	4	—	2
Other Ear Diseases	—	1	—	1	—	1
Nose and Throat.						
Enlarged Tonsils						
only	11	32	31	134	1	4
Adenoids only ...	—	4	—	12	2	1
Enlarged Tonsils						
and Adenoids ...	5	32	11	14	19	6
Other Conditions ...	—	2	—	1	—	—
Enlarged Cervical						
Glands Non-						
Tubercular ...	—	28	1	37	—	1
Defective Speech ...	—	11	—	9	—	7
Heart and Circulation.						
Heart Disease—						
Organic	—	5	—	6	—	11
Heart Disease—						
Functional ...	—	10	1	9	—	20
Anaemia	—	14	—	7	—	10
Lungs.						
Bronchitis	2	31	1	14	—	4
Other Non-						
Tubercular						
Disease	—	5	1	2	—	2

Defects.	Entrants		Intermediates		Leavers	
	Needing Treat- ment.	Needing Observa- tion.	Needing Treat- ment.	Needing Observa- tion.	Needing Treat- ment.	Needing Observa- tion.
Tuberculosis.						
Pulmonary—						
Definite ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary—						
Suspected ...	—	—	—	—	—	1
Non-Pulmonary—						
Glands ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spine ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hips ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Bones and						
Joints ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skin ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Forms ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nervous System.						
Epilepsy ...	—	—	—	—	—	1
Chorea ...	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions ...	—	6	—	4	—	2
Deformities.						
Rickets ...	—	10	—	48	—	17
Spinal Curvature ...	—	6	—	15	—	7
Other Forms ...	—	20	—	51	—	67
Other Defects and Diseases ...	1	18	5	40	—	21
Number of Defects	30	265	88	559	82	278
Number of Children Examined	931		1314		981	

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The incidence of infectious diseases among elementary school children has not been excessive. There have been relatively few cases of Diphtheria or Scarlet Fever, but certain non-notifiable diseases, more particularly Measles and Whooping Cough, have been prevalent. The outbreak of Typhoid Fever which began in the third week of August affected seriously many of the private schools but did not influence to a marked extent those under the control of the Education Committee. The medium responsible was raw milk which apparently commenced to be infective in the last week of July. In Bournemouth it has been the invariable rule since the scheme for the provision of milk in schools has been in existence that all milk supplied shall have been pasteurised, so that even if the outbreak had originated during the school term the incidence of the disease among elementary school children would not have been greater.

It is therefore very gratifying to be able to record that no child was infected in school. It was decided that the schools should re-open after the summer vacation on the date already fixed, viz., 31st August.

Some of the parents who had been alarmed unduly were at first unwilling to send their children back to school but soon decided to do so. In order to minimise the risks of infection and to ensure that no case of Typhoid should escape detection, special precautions were adopted. Extra attention was given by the Sanitary Staff to the cleansing and disinfection of the conveniences in the schools and following up of absentees and suspects was actively carried out by the Nurses. The exclusion of contacts who had been in intimate contact with the patient was also enforced though this measure seemed to be of doubtful value. No attempt was made to introduce inoculation of the scholars but vaccine could be obtained in the Health Department free of charge by any medical practitioner who wished to use it. Great help was given throughout the outbreak by Teachers and Attendance Officers, who co-operated freely.

NOTIFICATIONS OF, AND DEATHS DUE TO, CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Disease	Total cases notified	Total deaths	Cases who were elementary school children	Deaths of elementary school children
Scarlet Fever	78	—	27	—
Diphtheria	38	2	16	2
Erysipelas	22	1	1	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	1	—	—
Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	2	—	—	—
Typhoid	289	31	36	2

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

Dr. Pedley continues to carry out this work. Facilities are provided for elementary school children, those under school age and for inmates, including the staff, of the Victoria Home for Crippled Children.

The following information relates to school children only.

IMMUNISATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

Primary Schick Test.		Immunised.		Post Schick Test.	
Number Negative.	Number Positive.	Completely.	Partially.	Number Negative	Number Positive.
10	—	535	216	190	—

BOARD OF EDUCATION GRANT REGULATIONS.

School Certificates given for epidemic illness :—

Alma Road Infants—						
Week ending	7th	February	...	...	Measles	
"	"	14th	"	...	"	
"	"	21st	"	...	"	
Boscombe Council Infants—						
Week ending	14th	February	...	...	Measles	
Boscombe St. John's Girls' and Infants'—						
Week ending	14th	February	...	...	Measles	
East Howe Council Infants'—						
Week ending	31st	January	...	...	Measles	
"	"	7th	February	...	"	
"	"	14th	"	...	"	
Malmesbury Park Council Infants'—						
Week ending	31st	January	...	...	Measles	
"	"	14th	February	...	"	
Pokesdown Church of England Infants'—						
Week ending	28th	February	...	...	Measles	
"	"	6th	March	...	"	
"	"	13th	"	...	"	
St. Clement's Infants—						
Week ending	7th	February	...	...	Measles	
"	"	14th	"	...	"	
"	"	21st	"	...	"	
"	"	6th	March	...	"	
"	"	13th	"	...	"	
"	"	20th	"	...	"	
"	"	27th	"	...	"	
"	"	8th	April ...	...	"
St. Andrew's Infants'—						
Week ending	14th	February	...	...	Measles	
"	"	21st	"	...	"	
Southbourne St. Katharine's—						
Week ending	24th	April ...	...	...	Measles	
"	"	1st	May ...	...	"

PARENTS' PAYMENTS.

No charge is made to parents of children who attend the Minor Ailments Clinics, nor for a "refraction" undertaken for defective vision.

In respect of other forms of treatment a charge is made whenever the family circumstances permit.

Contributions received during the year were as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
(a) For Tonsils and Adenoids Operations ...	42	18	6
(b) For Dental Treatment ...	70	1	0
(c) In respect of defective children maintained at various residential institutions ...	108	6	2

Tonsils and Adenoids operations are carried out at the Boscombe Hospital, the fee paid by the Local Authority being usually £3 10s. 0d. per child.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT.

Most of the defects found are attended to at Clinics provided by or on behalf of the Education Authority. Some of the premises used are unsatisfactory either on account of position or inadequate accommodation. This criticism applies to the Minor Ailments Clinics for which entirely new premises are needed, though it must be admitted that a large amount of work is carried out with gratifying results. The Special Clinics are more favourably situated. At " Avebury " " refractions " are undertaken by Dr. Wood, who averaging one session per week is able to cope with the numbers presented for examination. A pleasing achievement has been a reduction in the number of children waiting for Tonsils and Adenoids operations. These have been dealt with until recently by means of a weekly session at Boscombe Hospital. The number of beds available proved to be inadequate so that a long waiting-list had resulted. The hospital authorities arranged for extra sessions and the waiting list is now of brief duration.

The Dental scheme has received very careful consideration as it is realised that the services of the Dentist have not been utilised as they should be. In Bournemouth the Education in Dental Hygiene of children and parents proceeds very slowly, at least so far as the Elementary Schools are concerned. The appointment of a whole-time School Dentist will possibly lead to an increase in the number of children treated as it is expected that the officer recently appointed will be able to devote more time to the educational aspect.

There are no other clinics provided by the Education Committee, but when special treatment is needed, it is usually possible to arrange for this to be given at Boscombe Hospital.

FOLLOWING UP.

There are nine Health Visitors who perform duties in connection with Maternity and Child Welfare, Infant Life Protection, Tuberculosis and the School Medical Service. There

is also another nurse who is chiefly occupied at the Central Clinic where she assists the Dentist. Together they are equivalent to $3\frac{3}{4}$ School Nurses.

Each of the Health Visitors has a district wherein she does all the visiting required in connection with the services referred to above. As a school nurse she assists at routine Medical and Dental Inspections, carries out cleanliness surveys in the schools and pays visits to the homes in order to follow up the defects that have been discovered. In addition she may give at a Minor Ailments Clinic the treatment ordered by one of the Medical Officers.

The following up of defects by a nurse is an arduous task and the staff on account of the large area of the County Borough is fully occupied. Much work may result from a cleanliness inspection in school as this usually necessitates visits to the homes of children found unclean. Chronic offenders are often requested to attend a Minor Ailments Clinic where they are examined by a Medical Officer. Legal proceedings have not been instituted in respect of any child, as exclusion from school generally brings about the cleaning up required. Nevertheless there are certain families which are a constant source of annoyance.

The nature and number of the visits recorded by the nurses is as follows :—

Nature of Visit				Number
Uncleanliness	...	...	...	230
Ear, Nose and Throat	...	...	...	821
Eye Cases	...	...	...	321
Dental Cases	...	...	...	479
Control of Infection	...	...	...	569
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	664
Total				3084

THE PROVISION OF MEALS.

As in recent years extra nourishment has been provided when recommended by a Medical Officer.

Usually milk or halibut oil and malt is given; less frequently dinners are arranged.

Children who are helped in this way are re-examined from time to time and their general progress recorded. The nature and amount of food supplied was as follows :—

Halibut Oil and Malt.

Clinic	Children	lbs.
Winton	16	21½
Malmesbury Park	30	37
Pokesdown	68	106
Kinson	62	84½
Charminster	92	171
Total ...	268	420

Milk.

Number of children	217
Number of bottles ($\frac{1}{3}$ -pint)	33,465

Dinners.

Number of children	20
Number of meals	2,025

Until recently the schools have been supplied with considerable quantities of milk which the children have purchased, but since the outbreak of Typhoid Fever there has been a marked reduction of the amount consumed as will be seen in the accompanying table.

TABLE SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF MILK CONSUMED IN THE SCHOOLS.

Name of School	No. of Children on Reg.		No. of bottles of Milk supplied daily	
	1st	1st	1st	1st
	April, 1936	Oct., 1936	April, 1936	Oct., 1936
Alma Road Council ... B. ...	316	305	184	87
" " ... G. ...	305	296	107	54
" " ... I. ...	238	235	105	90
Boscombe Council ... B. ...	149	146	62	25
" " ... G. ...	149	159	73	28
" " ... I. ...	136	111	85	56
Boscombe Holy Cross R.C.... M. ...	165	157	53	36
Boscombe St. John's C. of E. G. & I. ...	189	180	137	60
" " " B. ...	110	117	37	31
Charminster Council ... S.M. ...	412	429	151	90
" " " J.M. ...	338	317	202	135
East Howe Council ... S.M. ...	530	432	231	107
" " " J.M. ...	171	437	82	157
Hill View Road Council ... J.M. ...	518	453	283	170
Kinson Council ... J.M. ...	234	251	90	120
Holdenhurst Council ... M. ...	80	85	60	50
Malmesbury Park Council ... M. ...	416	382	136	57
" " " I. ...	177	179	110	78
Moordown C. of E. " G. & I. ...	331	334	136	92
Pokesdown Council ... M. ...	184	203	56	38
" " " I. ...	125	109	104	51
Pokesdown C. of E. ... M. ...	188	184	46	22
" " " I. ...	129	100	84	43
St. Andrew's " ... G. ...	100	92	70	38
" " " I. ...	112	116	86	16
St. Clement's ... M. ...	253	247	96	70
" " " I. ...	98	78	86	52
St. Luke's ... B. ...	172	160	45	12
" " " I. ...	117	81	70	43
St. Michael's C. of E. ... M. ...	217	221	151	116
St. Paul's C. of E. ... M. ...	233	211	61	34
St. Walburga's R.C. ... M. ...	282	263	158	95
Southbourne St. Katharine's C. of E. ... J. M. & I. ...	94	72	42	27
Stourfield Council ... S.M. ...	238	310	40	25
" " " J.M. ...	385	365	187	94
" " " I. ...	363	351	183	138
Talbot Village C. of E. ... M. ...	207	233	147	123
" " " I. ...	133	115	125	90
Westbourne Council ... M. ...	105	97	65	31
Winton & Moordown Council ... B. ...	423	467	162	110
" " " G. ...	357	363	158	76
" " " I. ...	407	398	220	163
Totals for Borough ...	9886	9871	4766	3030

CAUSES OF EXCLUSION FROM SCHOOL.

Bronchitis	...	...	...	8
Cardiac Debility	...	...	...	1
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	14
Debility	...	...	...	12
Epilepsy	...	...	...	2
External Eye Disease	...	...	...	4
Eczema	...	...	...	1
Impetigo, Sores, etc.	...	...	...	36
Jaundice	...	...	...	1
Mumps	...	...	...	13
Otorrhoea	...	...	...	3
Post T. & A. Operation	...	...	...	16
Rheumatism	...	...	...	6
Ringworm	...	...	...	5
Scabies	...	...	...	27
Scarlet Fever	1
Sore Throat	32
Uncleanliness	66
Whooping Cough	14
Miscellaneous	72

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JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.

Certificates were granted as follows :—

Newsboys	234
Newsgirls	...	...	...	20
Errand Boys	70
Delivery of Bread	20
Delivery of Meat	18
Van boys	7
Miscellaneous	2

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Five other children failed to pass the examination and certificates were refused.

Thirteen children were also granted certificates to enable them to take part in an entertainment.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

During 1936 there has not been an organiser of Physical Training but many of the teachers are enthusiastic and efficient instructors.

For organised games, provision is made in the parks and playing fields. Arrangements are made for the older children to learn swimming in the Corporation Baths. It is expected that they will subsequently attend voluntarily. Latterly the number of attendances has decreased, probably on account of the outbreak of Typhoid Fever.

The following remarks are extracted from a report of the Manager of the Stokewood Road Baths.

" 830 scholars were on the time table for attendance during school hours this season, and made a total number of attendances of 8,951, which represents an average of 10 attendances per scholar. Last season, 8,142 attendances were made.

Of this number of scholars (830) 623 (316 boys and 307 girls) have learned to swim this year. 192 children are able to swim across the bath, and 431 are able to swim the length of the bath—a distance of 25 yards. The teachers have instructions from the Education Department to discontinue sending children when they are able to swim this distance.

These 431 children were tested and swam the length in the presence of members of the Baths Committee and myself on various dates during the season. The total number includes 206 boys and 225 girls. Last year there were 248 boys and 267 girls, making a total of 515 scholars who so qualified.

The scheme for the award of an advanced certificate was adopted by your Committee on my suggestion in November, 1934. The requirements for the award are as follows: Dive neatly; swim 75 yards by breast stroke; swim 25 yards by back stroke without the use of arms. I give below the number of scholars who have been successful in obtaining an award.

Boys	...	...	74
Girls	...	...	59

The advanced certificate is an excellent preliminary to the examinations of the Royal Life Saving Society."

OPEN-AIR EDUCATION.

There is no open-air school in Bournemouth maintained by the Education Authority so that delicate children have to be sent to residential institutions in other localities. The number thus dealt with is relatively small for there is in most instances a long waiting period prior to admission. Moreover, parents do not like the idea of sending a child to a distant institution which they are unable to visit owing to the expense incurred.

A day-school in Bournemouth would be a great asset, for there are constantly being discovered children who are suitable for such an institution. At the same time there is no doubt that a small residential school in the proximity of Bournemouth could be steadily supplied and would in my opinion prove to be economical.

SCHOOL CAMPS.

As in previous years children were sent in July and August to holiday camps in Dorset. They are maintained by funds derived from voluntary sources under the auspices of the Mayor.

The girls went in two groups—20 at a time—to Corfe Castle, where they were accommodated in cottages in the village. The boys, forty in number, went in one group to a camp near Swanage.

The children who are selected on account of indifferent health or poor home conditions usually improve to a marked extent during the fortnight that they are away. Each child was weighed and measured before and after the holiday, increases being shown as follows :—

GAINS IN WEIGHT AND HEIGHT (GIRLS).

First Party—

Weight :

Over 4 lbs.	...	...	...	1
Between 3 and 4 lbs.	...	...	...	1
Between 2 and 3 lbs.	...	...	...	3
Between 1 and 2 lbs.	...	...	...	4
1 lb and under	...	...	...	11
				—
				20
				—

Height :

$1\frac{1}{4}$ inch	...	...	...	...	1
1 inch	...	...	...	...	2
$\frac{7}{8}$ inch	...	...	...	...	2
$\frac{3}{4}$ inch	...	...	...	...	2
$\frac{1}{2}$ inch	...	...	...	...	1
$\frac{1}{4}$ inch	...	...	...	...	1
$\frac{1}{8}$ inch	...	...	...	...	3
				—	
					12
					—

Second Party—

Weight :

Over 4 lbs.	...	...	...	3
Between 3 and 4 lbs.	...	...	...	3
Between 2 and 3 lbs.	...	...	...	2
2 lbs.	...	...	...	2
Between 1 and 2 lbs.	...	...	...	5
1 lb. and under	...	...	...	2
				<hr/>
				17
				<hr/>

Height :

1 inch	...	...	...	...	1
$\frac{7}{8}$ inch	...	...	...	...	1
$\frac{1}{2}$ inch	...	...	...	...	5
$\frac{3}{8}$ inch	...	...	...	...	3
$\frac{1}{4}$ inch	...	...	...	...	3
$\frac{1}{8}$ inch	...	...	...	...	2
					<hr/>
					15
					<hr/>

GAINS IN WEIGHT, HEIGHT AND CHEST MEASUREMENT
(BOYS).

Weight :

Over 5 lbs.	...	...	...	...	3
Between 4 and 5 lbs.	...	...	...	...	3
Between 3 and 4 lbs.	...	...	...	...	3
3 lbs.	...	...	...	...	1
Between 2 and 3 lbs.	...	...	...	...	13
2 lbs.	...	...	...	...	1
Between 1 and 2 lbs.	...	...	...	...	8
1 lb. and under	...	...	...	...	8
					<hr/>
					40
					<hr/>

Height :

$\frac{7}{8}$ inch	...	...	...	...	...	1
$\frac{3}{4}$ inch	...	...	...	...	...	2
$\frac{5}{8}$ inch	...	...	...	...	...	3
$\frac{1}{2}$ inch	...	...	...	...	...	8
$\frac{3}{8}$ inch	...	...	...	...	...	6
$\frac{1}{4}$ inch	...	...	...	...	...	6
$\frac{1}{8}$ inch	...	...	...	...	...	5
						<hr/>
						31
						<hr/>

Chest Measurement :

$\frac{1}{2}$ inch	...	...	...	...	5
$\frac{1}{4}$ inch	...	...	...	...	13
					—
					18
					—

BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

As will be seen in Table III of the Tables required by the Board of Education, there are only a few Blind or Deaf children who are maintained in the following Institutions :—

Swiss Cottage School for the Blind ;

East London House and School for Blind Children ;

West of England Institution for the Blind, Exeter ;

West of England Institution for the Deaf and Dumb,
Exeter.

The number of deformities ascertained tends to increase and it is questionable whether sufficient attention is being given to the correction of these. Major defects are treated in residential institutions, e.g., Treloar's Home for Crippled Children, but very little is done for children suffering from flat-foot and minor degrees of spinal curvature. A centre where remedial exercises could be arranged under expert supervision will probably prove to be a necessity in the near future.

The class for "retarded" children at the Charminster Council School has proved to be very useful. Further accommodation is needed, but the number of such children does not justify the provision of another class.

There are certain defectives, e.g., those suffering from multiple defects who are very difficult to accommodate as it is frequently impossible to obtain vacancies in residential institutions. This applies particularly to children who are mentally defective and epileptic.

MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS

Year ended 31st December, 1936.

TABLE I.

A—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups :—

Entrants ...	...	...	...	...	931
Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	1314
Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	981
Total					3226

Number of other Routine Inspections.	...	...	...	Nil
Grand Total				3226

B—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	2345
Number of Re-inspections	...	...	...	878
Total				3223

C—CHILDREN FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Number of individual children found at Routine Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

Group	For Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	For all other conditions recorded in Table IIA	Total
Entrants ...	8	22	30
Second Age Group ...	33	53	83
Third Age Group ...	60	22	73
Total (Prescribed Groups)	101	97	186
Other Routine Inspections	—	—	—
Grand Total ...	101	97	186

TABLE II.

**A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE YEAR
ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1936.**

DEFECT OR DISEASE.				Routine Inspections.		Special Inspections.			
				No. of Defects		No. of Defects			
				Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but <i>not</i> requiring treatment	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under ob- servation but <i>not</i> requiring treatment		
Skin	Ringworm :								
	Scalp	...	...	—	—	1	2
	Body	...	...	—	2	7	1
	Scabies	...	...	—	1	26	—
	Impetigo	...	...	—	2	71	—
	Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	...	...	—	25	175	1
Eye	Blepharitis			...	—	9	25	2	
	Conjunctivitis			...	—	—	16	—	
	Keratitis			...	—	—	1	—	
	Corneal Opacities			...	—	—	2	—	
	Other conditions (excluding Defective Vision and Squint)			1	3	42	2		
	Defective Vision (excluding Squint)			101	214	91	13		
	Squint			4	12	19	3
Ear	Defective Hearing			—	4	14	6		
	Otitis Media			...	2	7	36	—	
	Other Ear Diseases			—	3	45	4		
Nose and Throat	Chronic Tonsillitis only			43	170	71	53
	Adenoids only			...	2	17	10	2	
	Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids			...	35	52	227	52	
	Other conditions			...	—	3	72	5	
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)				1	66	37	5
Defective Speech				—	27	2	2

TABLE II.—*continued.*

Heart and Circulation	Heart Disease :					
	Organic ...	...	—	22	17	4
	Functional ...	...	1	39	4	1
	Anaemia ...	...	—	31	40	—
Lungs	Bronchitis ...	...	3	49	67	1
	Other Non-Tubercu-	...	1	9	14	1
	lous Diseases ...					
Tubercu- losis	Pulmonary					
	Definite ...	...	—	—	—	—
	Suspected ...	...	—	1	—	—
Tubercu- losis	Non-Pulmonary :					
	Glands ...	...	—	—	—	—
	Bones and Joints	...	—	—	—	—
Nervous System	Skin ...	...	—	—	—	—
	Other forms ...	...	—	—	—	—
	Epilepsy ...	...	—	1	3	—
Nervous System	Chorea ...	...	—	1	5	—
	Other conditions ...	...	—	12	27	7
Deformities	Rickets ...	...	—	75	3	—
	Spinal Curvature ...	...	—	28	1	—
	Other forms ...	...	—	138	41	3
Other Defects and Diseases (excluding Defects of Nutrition Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases) ...			6	79	813	29
Total Number of Defects ...			200	1102	2025	199

B.—Classification of the Nutrition of Children Inspected during the Year in the Routine Age Groups.

Age-groups	No. of Children Inspected	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly sub-normal)		D (Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants ...	931	83	8.91	745	80.02	98	10.53	5	0.54
Second Age-group	1314	215	16.36	902	68.64	183	13.93	14	1.07
Third Age-group	981	62	6.32	854	87.06	63	6.42	2	0.20
Other Routine Inspections ...	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	3226	360	11.16	2501	77.53	344	10.66	21	0.65

TABLE III.

RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA.

(No child is entered under more than one heading in this Table.)

BLIND CHILDREN.

A blind child is defined by Section 69 of the Education Act, 1921, as one who is "too blind to be able to read the ordinary school books used by children." This definition covers some children who are totally, or almost totally, blind and can only be appropriately taught in a school for blind children, and others who have partial sight and can be appropriately taught in a school for partially sighted children. Only the first class is included in this section.

At Certified Schools for the Blind.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution,	Total
1	—	—	—	1

PARTIALLY SIGHTED CHILDREN.

Entered in this section are only children, who, though they cannot read ordinary school books or cannot read them without injury to their eyesight, have such power of vision that they can appropriately be taught in a school for the partially sighted.

Children who are able by means of suitable glasses to read the ordinary school books used by children, without fatigue or injury to their vision are not included in this table.

At Certified Schools for the Blind.	At Certified Schools for the Partially Sighted.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
2	—	—	—	1	3

TABLE III.—*continued.*

DEAF CHILDREN.

A deaf child is defined by Section 69 of the Education Act, 1921, as one who is "too deaf to be taught in a class of hearing children in an elementary school." This definition covers some children who are totally, or almost totally, deaf and can only be appropriately taught in a school for deaf children, and others who have partial hearing and can be appropriately taught in a school for partially deaf children. Only the first class is included in this section.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
2	—	—	1	3

PARTIALLY DEAF CHILDREN.

Entered in this section are children who can appropriately be taught only in a school for the partially deaf.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf.	At Certified Schools for the Partially Deaf.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution,	Total
—	—	—	—	—	Nil.

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

Mentally Defective children are children who, not being imbecile and not being merely dull or backward, are incapable by reason of mental defect of receiving proper benefit from the instruction in the ordinary Public Elementary Schools but are not incapable by reason of that defect of receiving benefit from instruction in Special Schools for mentally defective children.

The following Table includes all such children except those who have been notified to the Local Authority under the Mental Deficiency Act in accordance with Article 3 of the Mental Deficiency (Notification of Children) Regulations, 1928.

At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
2	23	—	5	30

TABLE III.—continued.
EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM SEVERE EPILEPSY.

In this part of the table only those children are included who are epileptic within the meaning of the Act, i.e., children who, not being idiots or imbeciles, are unfit by reason of severe epilepsy to attend the ordinary Public Elementary Schools.

For practical purposes the Board are of opinion that children who are subject to attacks of major epilepsy in school should be recorded as "severe" cases and excluded from ordinary Public Elementary Schools.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
1	—	—	1	2

PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

A.—TUBERCULOUS CHILDREN.

Only children diagnosed as tuberculous and requiring treatment for tuberculosis at a sanatorium, a dispensary, or elsewhere are recorded in this category. Children suffering from crippling due to tuberculosis which is regarded as being no longer in need of treatment are recorded as crippled children, provided that the degree of crippling conforms to the description of a crippled child given at the head of Section C below. All other tuberculous children who are regarded as being no longer in need of treatment are recorded as delicate children.

I.—CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.
(Including pleura and intra-thoracic glands).

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total
2	5	—	1	8

II.—CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.
(This category includes tuberculosis of all sites other than those shown in (I.) above).

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
2	7	—	1	10

TABLE III.—*continued.***B.—DELICATE CHILDREN.**

This section is confined to children (except those included in other groups) whose general health renders it desirable that they should be specially selected for admission to an Open Air School. Such children are included irrespective of the actual provision of Open Air Schools in the area, or of the practicability in present circumstances of sending the children to Residential Schools. Children are not regarded as suitable for admission to an Open Air School unless the Medical Officer is prepared to certify that they are incapable by reason of physical defect of receiving proper benefit from the instruction in the ordinary Public Elementary Schools.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
2	10	—	—	12

C.—CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

This section is confined to children (other than those diagnosed as tuberculous and in need of treatment for that disease) who are suffering from a degree of crippling sufficiently severe to interfere materially with a child's normal mode of life, i.e., children who generally speaking are unable to take part, in any complete sense, in physical exercises or games or such activities of the School curriculum as gardening or forms of handwork usually engaged in by other children.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution,	Total
7	15	—	3	25

D.—CHILDREN WITH HEART DISEASE.

This Section is confined to children in whose case the Medical Officer is prepared to certify that they are incapable by reason of such physical defect of receiving proper benefit from the instruction in the ordinary Public Elementary Schools.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	—	—	2	2

TABLE III.—continued**CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM MULTIPLE DEFECTS.**

Children suffering from any combination of the following types of defect :—

Blindness (excluding partially sighted children).
 Deafness (excluding partially deaf children).
 Mental Defect (Feeble-minded).
 Severe Epilepsy.
 Active Tuberculosis.
 Crippling (as defined in Section C above).
 Heart Disease.

Combination of Defect	At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
Blind and Feeble-minded ...	1	—	—	—	1
Epileptic and Feeble-minded ...	—	—	—	2	2

TABLE IV.**RETURN OF DEFECTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DEC., 1936****TREATMENT TABLES.**

Group I.—Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Table VI.)

DISEASE OR DEFECT.	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
SKIN :—			
Ringworm—Scalp—			
(i.) X-Ray Treatment ...	1	—	1
(ii.) Other ...	2	—	2
Ringworm—Body ...	10	—	10
Scabies ...	35	—	35
Impetigo ...	185	—	185
Other Skin Diseases ...	403	—	403
MINOR EYE DEFECTS :—			
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.) ...	130	—	130
MINOR EAR DEFECTS ...	73	—	73
MISCELLANEOUS			
(e.g., Minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.) ...	1623	—	1623
Total ...	2462	—	2462

Group II.—Defective Vision and Squint (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments, Group I.)

DEFECT OR DISEASE	No of Defects dealt with			No. of children for whom spectacles were			
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Other-wise	Total	Prescribed		Obtained	
				Under the Authority's Scheme	Other-wise	Under the Authority's Scheme	Other-wise
Errors of Refraction (including squint)...	326	63	389	234	40	59	205
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I) ...	—	—	—				
Total ...	326	63	389				

Group III.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

Number of Defects.					
Received operative Treatment.				Received other forms of Treatment.	Total number treated.
	Under the Authority's Scheme in Hospital.	By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Total ...		
Tonsils only ...	—	—	—	—	} 299
Adenoids only ...	—	—	—		
Tonsils and adenoids ...	298	1	299		
Other defects of nose and throat ...	—	—	—		

TABLE IV.—*continued.*
GROUP IV.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

	Under the Authority's Scheme.				Otherwise.		Total number treated
	Residential treatment with education	Residential treatment without education	Non-residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic.	Residential treatment with education	Residential treatment without education	Non-residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic.	
Number of children treated ...	7	—	—	—	2	29	38

TABLE V.—Dental Inspection and Treatment.

1) Number of Children who were :—

(i) Inspected by the Dentist :—

		Aged :		
Routine Age Groups.	{	5.....	430	} Total 7207
		6.....	665	
		7.....	694	
		8.....	770	
		9.....	899	
		10.....	882	
		11.....	787	
		12.....	800	
		13.....	694	
		14.....	586	
Specials	801
Grand Total				8008

(ii) Found to require treatment	...	...	...	5593
(iii) Actually treated	...	...	...	1790

(2) Half-Days devoted to Inspection	...	37	} Total ...	281
" " " " Treatment	...	244		
(3) Attendances made by children for treatment	...	...		3593
(4) Fillings	Permanent Teeth	...	1724	} Total ... 2310
	Temporary Teeth	...	586	
(5) Extractions	Permanent Teeth	...	1016	} Total ... 3951
	Temporary Teeth	...	2935	
(6) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions	...	...	...	1662
(7) Other operations	...	...	...	28

TABLE VI.—Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions.

(i) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses	...	...	...	3
(ii) Total number of examinations of Children in the Schools by School Nurses	...	...	...	27616
(iii) Number of individual Children found unclean	...	...	...	483
(iv) Number of Children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	...	...	...	Nil.
(v) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—				
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	...	...	...	Nil.
(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws	...	...	...	Nil.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

TABLE I.—Return of Medical Inspections.
NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS.

Boys ...	...	...	...	566
Girls ...	...	...	...	432
Total ...				998

TABLE II.

A. Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the year ended 31st December, 1936.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.				Routine Inspections.	
				No. of Defects.	
				Requiring treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment.
Skin	Ringworm :				
	Scalp	...	...	—	—
	Body	...	...	—	—
	Scabies	...	...	—	—
	Impetigo	...	...	—	—
	Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)			2	13
Eye	Blepharitis			—	2
	Conjunctivitis			—	—
	Keratitis			—	—
	Corneal Opacities			—	—
	Defective Vision (excluding Squint)			37	95
	Squint			1	3
	Other conditions			1	—
Ear	Defective Hearing			—	1
	Otitis Media			1	1
	Other Ear Diseases			—	1
Nose and Throat	Chronic Tonsillitis only			1	37
	Adenoids only			—	1
	Chronic Tonsillitis & Adenoids			—	—
	Other conditions			2	1

TABLE II—Continued.

Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)				—	1
Defective Speech				—	5
Heart and Circulation	Heart Disease :				
	Organic			—	6
	Functional			—	1
	Anaemia			1	11
Lungs	Bronchitis			—	—
	Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases			1	—
Tuber- culosis	Pulmonary :				
	Definite			—	—
	Suspected			—	—
	Non-Pulmonary :				
	Glands			—	—
	Bones and Joints			—	—
	Skin			—	—
	Other forms			—	—
Nervous System	Epilepsy			—	—
	Chorea			—	—
	Other conditions			1	—
Deformities	Rickets			—	—
	Spinal Curvature			1	15
	Other forms			4	29
Other Defects and Diseases (excluding Un- cleanliness and Dental Diseases) ...				1	12
Total				54	235

B. Number of Individual Children found at Routine Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding uncleanliness and dental diseases).

Group	For Defective Vision (excluding Squint).	For all other conditions recorded in Table IIA.	Total
Code Groups.	37	17	53

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